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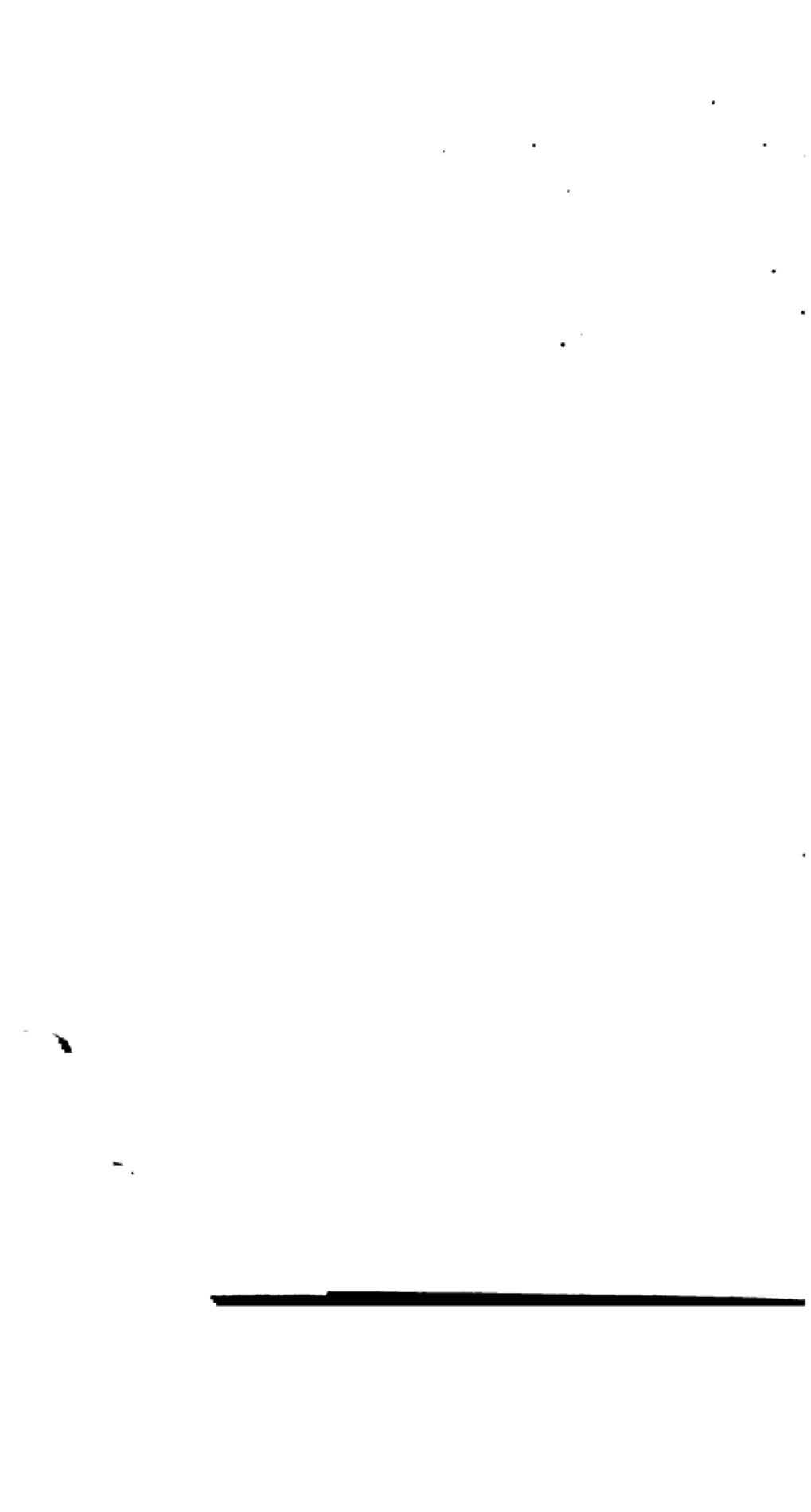
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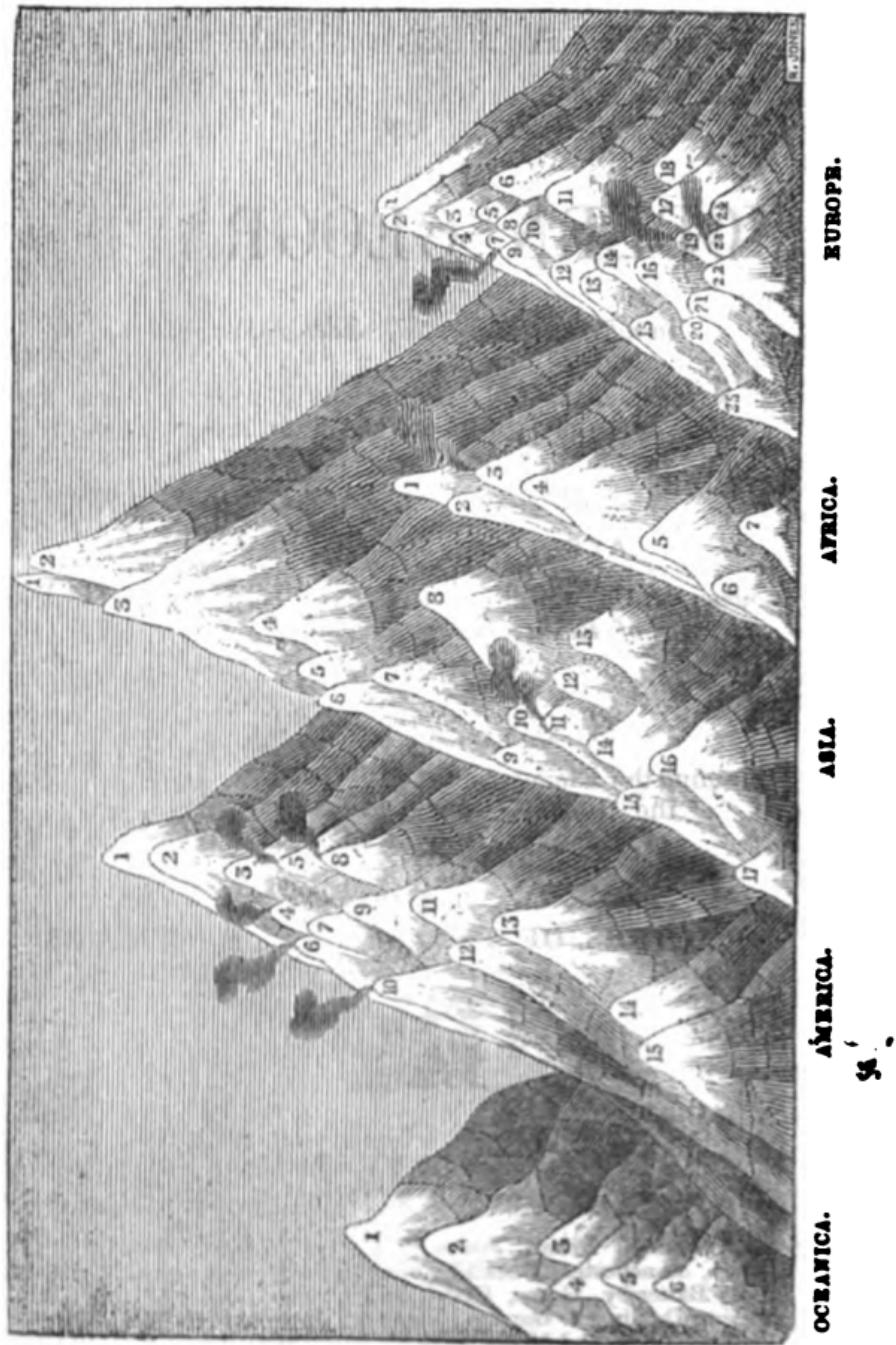
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*Comparative View of the Principal Mountains in the World.*



compressed within the limits to which it is necessarily confined ; more, perhaps, than will be found in books of greater bulk and higher pretensions. The divisions of the countries, chief cities, with their respective situations and populations, are placed in corresponding columns ; this arrangement being the best calculated to impress these particulars on the mind of the learner. Tables containing the sizes of islands and lakes, the lengths of rivers, heights of mountains, &c., are given, in order to carry out the improved method of teaching Geography, by classification and comparison. A vocabulary of geographical names, with their correct pronunciation, is also appended.

The climate, natural features, productions, zoology, history, religion, &c., of each country, are given under distinct heads. Some remarks are also made on the variations of climate ; but as many of the terrestrial phenomena which affect it, belong not exclusively to any one country, more general observations on this subject will be found in the Appendix, which comprises the elements of Astronomy, interesting questions on the use of the Globes, and the method of constructing Maps.

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*Parallels of latitude* are less circles, which divide the globe unequally; four of them, the two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*, mark the boundaries of the *zones*.

There are five zones; one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid*. The torrid zone is bounded on the N. by the *tropic of Cancer*, and S. by the *tropic of Capricorn*. Each tropic is  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° from the equator; hence the breadth of the torrid zone is 47°.

The *arctic*, or N. *polar circle*, is  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° from the N. pole, and 43° from the tropic of Cancer, and divides the N. temperate zone from the N. frigid zone.

The *antarctic*, or S. *polar circle*, is  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ° from the S. pole, and 43° from the tropic of Capricorn, and divides the S. temperate zone from the S. frigid zone.

*Climates* are subdivisions of the zones. A climate is a portion of the earth's surface, bounded by two parallels of latitude, and of such breadth, that the length of the day in one parallel exceeds that in the other by half an hour.

There are 60 climates: 24 from the equator to each of the polar circles, arising from the difference of half an hour in the longest day in each; and 6 from the polar circles to the poles, arising from the difference of an entire month, the sun being seen at the end of the first of these a whole month without setting; in the second, two; in the third, three, &c. The following table will show the latitude in which each climate terminates, the breadth of each, and the length of the day; so that by knowing the length of the longest day, or the climate, the other will be seen in the corresponding column.

face, is termed a *map*. Of these there are two kinds, *general* and *particular*. On a *general map*, that is, on one of a large portion of the earth's surface, the meridians and parallels of latitude are curved lines; on a *particular map*, they are nearly straight.

On all maps, the equator and parallels of latitude run E. and W.; the meridians, N. and S. The E. is towards the *right hand*; the W. towards the *left hand*; the N. *above*; the S. *below*.

*Latitude* is an arc of the meridian contained between the equator and any parallel of latitude; it increases N. and S. from the equator towards the poles, or from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  reckoned on the meridian.

The latitude of a place is found on a map, by observing the degree of the meridian on the right or left hand-margin of the map, cut by the parallel of latitude which passes through the given place.

*Difference of latitude* is an arc of the meridian intercepted between any two parallels of latitude, and cannot exceed  $180^{\circ}$ . It is found by subtracting the less of two latitudes from the greater, if both be north, or both south; but if one be north, and the other south latitude, their *sum* must be taken as difference of latitude. The difference of latitude is identical with the distance between two places when they are on the same meridian, otherwise the distance is always greater than the difference of latitude.

*Longitude* is an arc of the equator, intercepted between the *first meridian* and any other: it increases from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $180^{\circ}$  E. and W.; but as each country generally adopts the meridian of its own *metropolis* for the first meridian, the longitude of places must vary

hours and minutes, as well as in degrees and minutes; and the difference of longitude between any two places, converted into time, will be the difference of the hours of the day in both places.

As the diurnal motion of the earth is from W. to E. the farther to the E. a place is situated, the sooner will the sun appear on the meridian of that place, and the later will be the hour; hence the difference of time, or the difference of longitude between two places and the hour in one place being given, the hour in the other place may be found by the above equation.

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## THE WORLD.

### *Natural Divisions of the Earth's Surface.*

The surface of the earth is estimated at 198 millions of square miles, and is naturally divided into *land* and *water*.

#### LAND.

The principal divisions of land are *continents*, *islands*, *peninsulas*, *isthmuses*, and *promontories* or *capes*.

A *continent* is the largest division of land, and contains many countries, as the *Old World*.

An *island* is a smaller portion of land altogether surrounded by water; as *Ireland*.

An *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water; as the *Crimea* in Russia.

An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land which unites two larger portions; as the *Isthmus of Perekop*.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE EARTH.

**LAND.**—There are two vast continents: the *eastern* and the *western*.

The *eastern continent* is 31 millions of square miles in extent, and is said to contain about 760 millions of inhabitants. It comprises Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is called the *Old World*.

The *western continent* contains 17 millions of square miles, and a population of about 40 millions. It is divided into *North* and *South America*, and, because discovered at a comparatively late period, it is called the *New World*. This continent extends from 55° S. latitude, far into the N. frigid zone.

The principal part of the Old World is situated in the N. temperate zone, although part of Asia and more than three-fourths of Africa are in the torrid zone.

To these great divisions, another has been added, consisting of numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, under the general name of *Australasia*, or southern Asia: its extent is about 5 millions of square miles; and contains 20 millions of inhabitants.

**WATER.**—There are five great oceans: the *Pacific*, *Atlantic*, *Northern*, *Southern*, and *Indian*.

The *Atlantic* bounds Europe and Africa on the W., and N. and S. America on the E. The great *Pacific* divides Asia from America. The *Indian* lies S. of Asia, and E. of Africa, and extends to about 40° of S. latitude. The *Northern Ocean* bounds Europe, Asia, and N. America, on the N. The *Southern Ocean* extends round the S. pole, and unites with the Indian, Atlantic, and Pacific Oceans. These five oceans, with their numerous branches,

## EUROPE.

## GENERAL VIEW.

*Boundaries.*—N. the Northern Ocean; W. the Atlantic; S. the Mediterranean; E. the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Asia.

It extends from  $36^{\circ} 30'$  to  $71^{\circ}$  N. lat., and from  $10^{\circ}$  W. to  $59^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from the N. Cape in Lapland, to Cape Matapan in Greece, 2,400 miles; breadth, from Cape la Hogue in France, to the river Don in Russia, 2,200 miles.

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1 Sweden	Stockholm	$59^{\circ} 20'$ N.	$18^{\circ} 8'$ E.
2 Norway	Christiania	$59^{\circ} 55'$ N.	$10^{\circ} 48'$ E.
3 Denmark	Copenhagen	$55^{\circ} 41'$ N.	$12^{\circ} 50'$ E.
4 Russia	Petersburg	$59^{\circ} 56'$ N.	$30^{\circ} 19'$ E.
5 Poland	Warsaw	$52^{\circ} 14'$ N.	$21^{\circ} 0'$ E.
6 Prussia	Berlin	$52^{\circ} 30'$ N.	$18^{\circ} 25'$ E.
7 England	London	$51^{\circ} 30'$ N.	$0^{\circ} 5'$ W.
8 Scotland	Edinburgh	$55^{\circ} 57'$ N.	$3^{\circ} 10'$ W.
9 Ireland	Dublin	$53^{\circ} 21'$ N.	$6^{\circ} 18'$ W.
10 Belgium	Brussels	$50^{\circ} 50'$ N.	$4^{\circ} 22'$ E.
11 Holland	Amsterdam	$52^{\circ} 22'$ N.	$4^{\circ} 53'$ E.
12 Austria	Vienna	$48^{\circ} 12'$ N.	$16^{\circ} 22'$ E.
13 Germany	Frankfort	$50^{\circ} 7'$ N.	$8^{\circ} 36'$ E.
14 Italy	Rome	$41^{\circ} 54'$ N.	$12^{\circ} 26'$ E.
15 Switzerland	Berne	$46^{\circ} 56'$ N.	$7^{\circ} 26'$ E.
16 France	Paris	$48^{\circ} 50'$ N.	$2^{\circ} 20'$ E.
17 Spain	Madrid	$40^{\circ} 24'$ N.	$3^{\circ} 43'$ W.
18 Portugal	Lisbon	$38^{\circ} 42'$ N.	$9^{\circ} 7'$ W.
19 Turkey	Constantinople	$41^{\circ} 0'$ N.	$28^{\circ} 59'$ E.
20 Greece	Athens	$37^{\circ} 58'$ N.	$23^{\circ} 44'$ E.

*ISLANDS.*—*Nora Zembla, Spitzbergen*, in the Northern Ocean; *Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland*, the *Azores*, in the Atlantic; *Zealand, Funen, Laaland*, in the Cattegat; *Oland, Gothland, Oesel*, in

the Atlantic ; the *Seine*, into the English Channel ; the *Thames*, into the German Ocean ; the *Vistula* and *Oder*, into the Baltic Sea.

LAKES.—*Ladoga* and *Onega*, in Russia; *Wenner* and *Wetter*, in Sweden; *Geneva*, in Switzerland; *Constance*, between Switzerland and Germany ; and *Lough Neagh*, in Ireland.

STRAITS.—*Waigatz*, between Russia and Nova Zembla ; the *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand ; *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen ; *Little Belt*, between Funen and Jutland ; *Dover*, between France and England ; *Gibraltar*, between Spain and Africa ; *Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia ; *Messina*, between Italy and Sicily ; *Hellespont* or *Dardanelles*, joining the Archipelago and Sea of Marmora ; *Constantinople*, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea ; *Caffa*, joining the Black Sea and Sea of Azoph.

Climate.—The climate of Europe is more temperate than that of any other portion of the globe of equal extent. This is principally owing to the mass of heated air suspended over the burning sands of Africa, which, re-acting upon the surrounding atmosphere, communicates to it a great portion of its heat. The air thus dilated is forced towards the north, confines the limits of the cold, and gives to Europe, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, &c., a degree of temperature which neither North America, nor the eastern part of Asia, can enjoy. The eastern countries of Europe are, however, exposed to the continual east or north-east winds of Siberia, and are consequently much colder than any other parts. In Italy, and all the southern countries, which are sheltered from these winds by mountains, the opposite effect is produced by the south and south-east winds, passing from the burning plains of the immense *Sahara*, or African desert. In summer, these winds are sultry and oppressive, and are called in Italy, *Sirocco* ; in Spain, *Solano* ; in Barbary, *Simoons*. A third leading cause of the moderation of European climates is found in the continual motion of the Atlantic and Northern

*Population.*—The population of Europe is 230 millions; about two-thirds of these are employed in agriculture, 15 or 20 millions in manufactures, and probably 2 millions in arms, which last consume about two-fifths of the whole revenue.

The ancient population of Europe consisted of the *Celts* in the west and south, the *Fins* in the north-east, and the *Laplanders* in the farthest north. All these were driven towards the west by the *Scythians* or *Goths*, and the *Sarmatians* and *Sclavonians*, from Asia. The latter, who were ancestors of the Russians, Poles, &c., were accompanied by the *Heruli*. The *Iberians* and *Mauritanians* passed very early into Spain, and more lately the Hungarians and Turks entered Europe from Asia.

*Government.*—Limited monarchy is the form of government, which prevails in several of the most important states of Europe; and in nearly all, the subject enjoys a greater degree of civil liberty than in most other parts of the world. There are in Europe 53 reigning families, whose relatives, or younger branches, may amount to 1200 individuals.—Their revenues, independent of their private incomes, exceed £11,340,000.

*Religion.*—The Christian Religion, under some one of its denominations, prevails in every part of Europe, not excepting Turkey, where, though the religion of the state is Mahometanism, nearly two-thirds of the people are Christians, principally of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. There are in Europe 35 sovereigns who profess the former religion. The number of Roman Catholics in Europe is computed at 132,750,000; Greek Church, between 45 and 50 millions; and Protestants of all denominations, nearly 40 millions. These latter, since their separation from the Catholic Church, are subdivided into innumerable sects. Besides, there are Jews, 3 millions; Socinians, Quakers, Anabaptists and Armenians, 5 or 6 millions; Mahometans, about 5 millions; Idolaters, including the Laplanders, Samoides, Tchermitzi, Wojlmorki, and two or three other wandering tribes, 500,000. Europe is likewise distinguished above the other quarters of the globe as the site of the *Chair of St. Peter*, acknowledged as the centre of Christian unity, since the time of that apostle. Other regions are more extensive, and, perhaps, more favoured with the wealth of nature; but in none have the effects of religion, human intelligence, and enterprise, been more strikingly exemplified.

ISLANDS.—*Gothland* and *Oland*, in the Baltic.

LAKES.—*Wenner*, 100 miles long and 40 broad; *Wetter*, 70 long and 16 broad; *Maelar*, 60 long and 25 broad, and contains about 1300 islands.

RIVERS.—The *Gotha* flows from Lake Wenner into the Cattegat; *Motala*, from Lake Wetter into the Baltic; *Dahl*, *Lulea*, and *Tornea*, from the Norwegian Mountains into the Gulf of Bothnia.

CHIEF TOWNS.—STOCKHOLM, at the junction of Lake Maelar with the Baltic; *Upsal*, the seat of a university; *Gottenburg*, the principal place of trade.

*Climate and Soil.*—This country is mountainous and barren, scarcely one-fortieth of the soil being cultivated, but abounds with natural curiosities and sublime scenery. The lakes are so numerous as to occupy above 9000 square miles. The climate of Sweden is severe, the extremes of heat and cold being very great, and the summer and winter succeeding each other with such rapidity, that the spring and autumn can scarcely be perceived. Even in the arable portion of the soil, which is to the whole as 1 to 20, the produce in good harvests is only about five times the quantity of the seed, and the crop generally fails once in 10 years. Cattle, though small, are numerous.

*Produce.*—The chief productions are iron, from Dannemora, capable of making the best steel; also from Carlstadt and Orebro; the mines producing annually altogether 100,000 tons weight; copper, chiefly in Dalecarlia; annual produce, 1,200 tons; silver, 1000 lbs.; besides lead, alum, saltpetre, coal, and some gold. Mount Taberg in Smaland, 400 feet high and 3 miles round, is one entire mass of rich iron ore. Near Tornea is a similar mountain still larger, and Lapland abounds in the same material. The number of miners in the kingdom is said to amount to 25,600. The Swedes have manufactures in the above metals, as also some for home consumption in wool, silk, cotton, hats, watches, and sail-cloth. Herrings, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, and timber from the immense pine-forests, which cover the mountains; gunpowder, salt, leather, tallow, rosin, &c., form other articles of export.

*Zoology, &c.*—Besides the domestic animals, such as horses,

than those of many more flourishing states. They have, of late, exhibited most noble specimens of their munificence, for the improvement of literature and science, particularly *natural history*.

In Swedish literature, besides Linnaeus, we meet the names of Puffendorf, Dalin, and Lagerbring, in history; and of Wallerius and Bergmann, in mineralogy, a science of which they have been regarded as the founders.

The University of Upsal, founded by Steno Sture, in 1478, is the principal literary establishment in the country. Dr. Clarke has drawn a most unfavourable picture of the Upsal students, whom he represents as "slovenly, careless of study, and addicted to intoxication." Though some attention is paid to popular education, yet it appears that morality is at a low ebb throughout the country.

*Character.*—The Swedes are, in general, peaceable, orderly, and industrious, of a robust constitution, and patiently endure the hardest labour. Their prowess under the most martial of their kings, places their character, as a military people, in a high point of view. The peasantry are comfortably clad, in cloth of their own weaving. They live in houses built of wood, the crevices of which are filled with pitch, and they are heated by means of stoves, in which wood is used for fuel. Perhaps there is not a country in the world where the women do so much work as in Sweden: they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats at sea. Among the more respectable classes, the women seldom appear in the streets, being always employed in domestic duties.

## NORWAY.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Northern and Atlantic Oceans; S., the Skager-Rack; E., Sweden.

It lies between  $57^{\circ}$  and  $71^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $5^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  E. long. Its length, from the N. Cape to the Naze, 950 miles; breadth varies from 60 to 250 miles. Superficial content, 120,000 sq. miles. Population, 930,000.

*Climate and Soil.*—Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, were anciently called *Scandinavia*. Norway is the most mountainous country in Europe, excepting Switzerland and Spain. In the south, however, are spots of great fertility. Its rivers and cataracts are numerous. The waterfall of Teiumfos, near Lestor, is 600 feet high; that of Roegenfos, 856. The Glommen is 150 leagues in length, its principal water-fall 72 Norwegian feet. Near the coast, amid the Loffoden Isles, is the dangerous vortex of the sea, called the *Malestrom*, or Moskoestrom. In winter, during north-westerly storms, it is heard raging at an immense distance, and vessels at these times must not approach it nearer than five or six miles. Whales, bears, and other animals, are frequently destroyed in it. At other times it is generally navigable.

During the long nights, the Norwegians are enabled to carry on their fishing and other work in the open air by the light of the moon, which, during several revolutions, remains above the horizon; and by the *Aurora-Borealis*, or northern-light, a beautiful meteoric exhalation, which in these latitudes acquires a peculiar brilliancy. The air is generally healthy and serene. In the more northerly parts, the sun, for some weeks at mid-summer, never sets; and in mid-winter, without rising, shows only a faint light above the horizon, for about an hour at noon. When the snow disappears, at the return of summer, vegetation is so rapid, that in several districts, barley is reaped in six or seven weeks after it has been sown. This is found to be the case only where the snow has lain heavily during the winter. Neither the heat nor the cold is so great as in Sweden. In the less fertile districts, the inhabitants, for want of sufficient grain, make a kind of bread composed of meal and the inner bark of the fir, or fish, dried and reduced to powder. In scarce seasons, they eat parts of the *rein-deer moss*. From the birch they procure a kind of wine.

*Produce.*—The principal productions are wood, from the immense forests which frequently clothe the mountains, and much the greater part of the whole country; hides, chiefly of the goat; silver and lead from the mines of Kongsberg, long reputed the richest in Europe; alum near Christiania, copper from Roras, cobalt from Fossum, and iron chiefly near Arendal, esteemed the most profitable of all. There are also the asbestos, the magnet, the green garnet, and other curious varieties of the same genus. The fisheries on the western coast are very productive, and supply excellent sailors for men of war. This country is very deficient in manufactures.

owing to the mean jealousy of Denmark, which would not allow one university even in Christiania, lest it should be a rival to that of Copenhagen. The language of Norway is a dialect of the Gothic, being the same as that used in Denmark, with some Swedish words intermixed.

*Character.*—The Norwegians are a plain, honest, robust race, but quick in resentment. In general every man in Norway is an artizan; he is his own shoemaker, hatter, tailor, carpenter, and manufacturer of every requisite for his household comforts.

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## DENMARK.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Skager-Rack; W., the German Ocean; S., the Elbe; E., the Baltic, the Sound, and the Cattegat.

It consists of the Peninsula of Jutland, with the islands of Zealand, Funen, &c., and is situated between  $53^{\circ} 25'$  and  $57^{\circ} 46'$  N. lat., and between  $8^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ} 40'$  E. long. Length, from the Skaw to the Elbe, 300 miles; breadth, from Copenhagen to the German Ocean, 175 miles. Superficial content, about 22,000 sq. miles. Population, 2,025,000.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Ths.</i>
N. Jutland	Aalborg	Lymefiord	9,000
S. Jutland, or Sleswick	{ Sleswick Flensburg	Sley Baltic	8,000 16,000
Holstein	{ Kiel Altona	Baltic Elbe	8,000 30,000
Zealand	{ Copenhagen Elsinore	E. Coast. Sound	119,292 7,000
Funen	Odensee	Slegestrand Bay	7,000
Laaland	Naxkow	The coast	2,000

*ISLANDS.*—*Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, Møn, Langeland, Femern, Bornholm, Anholt,* in

---

the most considerable is the geyser north of Skalholt. Through an opening 19 feet in diameter, it jets columns of boiling water to the height of 50 and even 90 feet. In Iceland, even in recent times, have been erected some of those circles of upright stones called *Domhring*, or Circles of Judgment; remains of which are common in all Denmark, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland.

*History.*—Denmark appears to have been first peopled by the *Cimbri*, or N. Celts, from whom the Welsh are descended. These were expelled by the Goths. During the 9th and three succeeding centuries, the Danes, in common with the other *Scandinavian* nations, rendered themselves the terror of Europe, by their devastating invasions, spreading ruin amid many, and fixing in some a permanent sovereignty. In Ireland the traditional memory of their cruelties is not even yet obliterated from the minds of the peasantry. In 985, Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England; and in 1014, his son, Canute the Great, ascended the throne of that country, which he joined to those of Sweden and Norway. In 1397, Margaret, who was called the *Semiramis of the North*, acquired the dominion of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, by the Act of the three states, called the *Union of Calmar*, which at that time limited the power of the crown. The government was made an absolute monarchy in 1660; but the present king, Frederick VI, has granted his subjects a representative constitution. The army is about 28,000 men; the navy small, having been almost ruined by the English in 1801 and 1807. The revenue is about £1,200,000.

*Religion.*—The Danes were first converted to Christianity by St. Anscharius, early in the 9th century. Eric, the king, was baptized in 826. Sweno II apostatised; but his successor, Canute the Great, sent from England many missionaries, who reestablished the faith in 1027. In 1534, Christiern III embraced Lutheranism and made it the national religion, supporting it, and suppressing the Catholic Faith, by severe and persecuting laws. It is still the religion of the state. There are, however, many numerous congregations of Catholics, with their respective pastors, in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, amounting altogether to about 100,000. Copenhagen has 1 Roman Catholic Chapel and 3 Convents.

*Literature.*—The language of Denmark is a dialect of the Gothic. The names most distinguished in Danish literature are, in history, those of Sweno and Saxo-Grammaticus in

*Northern Provinces, Four.*

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Tns.</i>
Finland	Abo	Baltic	11,000
Olonetz	Petrozavodsk	Lossossenka	7,500
Archangel	Archangel	White Sea	20,697
Vologda	Vologda	Vologda	13,000

*N. Western Provinces, Eight.*

Novgorod	Novgorod	Msta	8,000
Petersburg	PETERSBURG	Neva	468,625
Revel	Revel	G. of Finland	12,000
Riga	Riga	Dwina	50,000
Pakov	Pakov	L. Peipus	9,000
Vitebsk	Vitebsk	Dwina	15,000
Courland	Mittau	Bolderau	14,000
Wilna	Wilna	Willia	37,000

*Western Provinces, Five.*

Moghilev	Moghilev	Dnieper	21,000
Minsk	Minsk	Nieman	15,000
Grodno	Grodno	Nieman	9,000
Volhynia	Jitomir	Teterev	11,000
King. of Poland	Warsaw	Vistula	150,000

*Central Provinces, Fifteen.*

Kostroma	Kostroma	Volga	12,000
Jaroslav	Jaroslav	Volga	21,000
Tver	Tver	Msta	22,000
Smolensk	Smolensk	Dnieper	11,000
Moscow	Moscow	Moskva	400,000
Vladimir	Vladimir	Kliasma	7,000
Niznei-Novgorod	Niznei-Novgorod	Volga	14,000
Tambov	Tambov	Tzna	16,000
Riazan	Riazan	Occa	19,000
Tula	Tula	Upha	39,000
Kaluga	Kaluga	Occa	28,000
Orel	Orel	Orel	30,000

in the west; *Archangel* and *Onega* Bays, in the south of the White Sea.

**LAKES.**—*Ladoga*, east of the Gulf of Finland; *Onega*, north-east; *Ilmen*, south of *Ladoga*; and *Peipus*, to the west.

**RIVERS.**—The *Volga*, *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Dniester*, *Bog*, *Oka*, *Dwina*, and *Petchora*.

**Climate and Soil.**—Russia in Europe is, nearly throughout its whole extent, a level country, its vast plains rivalling, in some degree, the deserts of Asia and Africa. There are also dry and elevated tracts, called *steppes*, in the south. That near the sea of Azoph is in length about 400 English miles. The climate comprises every variety between Italy and Lapland; the thermometer at Petersburg standing in winter from 10° to 30° below zero. The rivers, forests, and canals, are numerous. The soil is various, and pasture so abundant, that the artificial production of grass is scarcely known, particularly on some of the immense plains called *steppes*, where it sometimes reaches to the height of a man. The agriculture is rude, yet the harvest is generally abundant, producing grain of various kinds, hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar, melons, and other more ordinary fruit, and the olive, along the shores of the Euxine.

**Zoology.**—The most remarkable animals are the white bear of Nova-Zembla, (*new land*); and in the south, the camel and the *souslik*; to the north, the rein-deer, the wolf, the lynx and the elk. In the centre, the animals are those common to the rest of Europe, the horse and the sheep being the most valued. In Taurida alone, the number of sheep is said to amount to 7 millions. The Tartars of the lower class have usually 1000 each, while the more opulent have 50,000.

**Produce.**—The chief minerals are gold, silver, copper, and iron; there are also medicinal springs. The inland trade is great, and the external commerce, four-fifths of which are confined to Petersburg, is on the increase. The manufactures are linen, woollen stuffs, sail-cloths, velvet, and silk; brass, iron, steel and tin works; artillery, arms, wire, cordage, canvass, paper, parchment, candles, salt-petre, gunpowder, glass, &c. The exports are sables, black furs, skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens,

*Religion.*—The conversion of the Russians to Christianity commenced in 946, when the holy queen Helen, called before her baptism *Olga*, embraced the Catholic faith at Constantinople. About 988, Duke Uladimir received baptism from missionaries sent to Muscovy, by Nicholas Chrysoberga, the zealous and orthodox patriarch of Constantinople. St. Boniface and his companions, who were sent into Russia by Pope John XVIII, converted the Polish Russians and received the crown of martyrdom in 1009. In the reign of Jaroslavus II, in 1244, a part of this nation having been a little before drawn into the Greek schism, was reunited to the Holy See. In 1262, the grand duke Alexander Newaki, famed for sanctity, died in the Catholic communion. In 1415, *Photius*, metropolitan of Russia, espousing the above schism, was deposed by a council, and returning into Great Russia, exceedingly promoted it. It is now the established religion of the state. The Catholics are still very numerous, the inhabitants of the provinces west of the Dwina and Dnieper, which formerly belonged to Poland, being chiefly of that faith. Their number has been estimated at 6,500,000, and in Petersburg alone, they considerably exceed 20,000. The present emperor Nicholas has enforced several penal enactments against them on account of their faith, and the Catholics of Russia are now suffering persecution “for conscience sake.”

*Literature.*—The public establishments for science in Russia are the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts, the Museum, the Imperial Library, and the University of Petersburg, founded in 1804, by Alexander. Popular education is neglected, and ignorance and slavery seem to be the birth-right of the serfs, or lower classes. The language is a dialect of the Sclavonian, and contains 36 letters, some of which resemble the Greek alphabet.

*Character.*—Civilization is still in a very backward state amongst the mass of the Russiana. Both men and women of the lower order wear long coats of sheep-skin, with the wool turned inwards; and long beards, which protect their necks from cold, continue in high favour with the men. They sleep on boards placed over wide stoves in their houses, which are without chimneys. In labour and privations they exhibit great patience, perhaps arising from their state of servitude.

named *Piastus*, was elected, and lived 120 years. After the conversion of the Poles to Christianity, in 996, they became one of the most powerful nations in Europe, their dominions extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Under the brave and pious *Sobieski* and the gallant *Huniades*, they seemed invincible. To their valour alone is Europe indebted for its preservation from the arms of the Turks, when those formidable infidels threatened Christendom with ruin, and besieged Vienna with an army of 200,000 men. In the year 999, *Boleslaus I*, conqueror of Prussia, Bohemia, and Moravia, received the title of *King of Poland*. The monarchy continued elective down to the reign of *Stanislaus*, the last monarch, elected in 1764.

The infamous Frederick of Prussia, miscalled the Great by the flattery of contemporaries, was the first to aim a blow at the independence of this chivalrous but unhappy country, by projecting a partition of its provinces with Russia and Austria. Unfortunately the internal dissensions, produced by the elective form of the regal succession, afforded but too many facilities for accomplishing this act of injustice; and about a fourth of the kingdom was shared amongst the three invading powers. An important alteration was at the same time made in the constitution of the whole. In 1791, feeling the radical defect to which their misfortune was attributable, king *Stanislaus* and his people almost unanimously made the crown hereditary in the house of Saxony. A few of the nobility only, discontented at the loss of some privileges, made their complaints to Catherine II., of Russia, who, in conjunction with the Prussians, marched a powerful army into the country. Notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the devoted Poles, under the gallant *Kosciusko*, they were subdued with immense slaughter. Fourteen thousand individuals perished by fire and sword, at the taking of Warsaw, the capital, by the Russian general, *Suvarrow*. King *Stanislaus* remained a kind of state prisoner at Petersburg, until his death in 1798. The whole of the kingdom was divided after this conquest, between the three powers above named. Russia obtained the first six of the provinces already enumerated. Part was reconquered from Austria and Prussia, by Buonaparte, and erected into an independent state, under the title of *Duchy of Warsaw*; afterwards assigned to Russia, at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, under the name of the *Kingdom of Poland*. The government continued distinct from that of Russia, the Poles being governed by their own laws as formerly, until 1831,

piety and virtue. The Poles are divided into three classes—nobles, citizens, and peasants. The nobility are on a level; the citizens resemble those of other European nations; but the peasantry, having all been originally in a state of vassalage, are transferred with the lands on which they live. The grandeur and equipage of the Polish nobility have been described as ceremonious, expensive, and showy; and the dress of the higher orders, both men and women, is uncommonly elegant. Men of all ranks generally wear whiskers, and shave their heads, leaving only a circle of hair on the crown.

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## PRUSSIA.

*Boundaries.*—N., Germany and the Baltic; W., Holland and Belgium; S., Germany and Austria; E., Poland and Russia.

It extends from  $49^{\circ} 8'$  to  $55^{\circ} 50'$  N. lat., and from  $6^{\circ}$  to  $22^{\circ} 50'$  E. long. Length, from Aix-la-Chapelle to the frontiers of Poland, 750 miles; breadth, from the Baltic to the south of Silesia, 340 miles. Superficial content, 106,500 square miles. Population, 14,000,000.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Duchy of Saxony	Magdeburg	Elbe	51,000
	Wittenberg	Elbe	6,000
	Halberstadt	Holzemme	17,000
	Naumberg	Saale	11,000
	Halle	Saale	26,000
	Erfurt	Gera	25,000
Duchy of the Lower Rhine	Eisleben	Luthor	7,000
	Cologne	Rhine	65,000
	Coblenz	Persante	12,000
	Bonn	Rhine	12,000
Duchy of Cleves and Berg	Aix-la-Chapelle	W. Roer	37,000
	Cleves	N. Rhine	7,400
	Dusseldorf	Rhine	24,000

and unjust measures of the Prussian government on the subject of *mixed marriages*.

*Climate and Soil*.—East and West Prussia, and Pomerania, form a part of that vast sandy plain which extends from the shores of Holland to the extremity of Asiatic Russia. The climate is rather moist and cold, owing to the forests and marshes. Some of the provinces are fertile, abounding in grain; and in Silesia are vines, but the wine is inferior.

*Zoology and Produce*.—Grazing stock is abundant, and the horses excellent. There are plenty of white and common hares, elks, deer, roebucks, wild boars; also the wolf, lynx, fox, bear, wild ass, and, though rarely, the *urus*, or wild kine. The minerals are, copper, lead, some silver, vitriol, alum, and agates, jaspers, rock-chrystral in the Silesian mountains, besides amber in great abundance, found on the shores of the Baltic, near Pillau, from the remotest times. It is sometimes washed ashore, or found at a great depth in coal-pits. Some lumps weigh 5lbs., and it adds about £5,000 annually to the revenue. The exports are, grain, excellent timber, skins, leather, tallow, flax and hemp, wool, pitch, potash, linseed, and Silesian linen.

*History*.—The name of Prussia is supposed to be derived from the *Pruzzi*, a Slavonian tribe, who succeeded the *Goths*, the original inhabitants. They in their turn yielded to the *Teutonic Knights*, who were afterwards obliged to resign the sovereignty to Poland in 1466. In 1656, Frederick William, surnamed the *Great Elector*, achieved its independence. It was erected into a kingdom in 1701, under his son and successor, Frederick I, whose descendant, Frederick William III, occupied the throne when Buonaparte became master of nearly all the Prussian dominions; but at the congress of Vienna, most of them were restored, with important additions, and are now (1842) governed by Frederick William IV. The government is a military despotism; and the succession hereditary. The army, so distinguished in the late wars with France, is about 175,000 men. Prussia has no maritime power. The revenue is about £8,980,000; national debt £30,000,000.

*Religion*.—The conversion of the Prussians to Christianity was co-eval with that of the Poles. St. Adalbert, in 996, commenced his mission in Dantzic, which readily received the faith. Prussia continued Catholic till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, grand master of the *Teutonic Knights*, by a treaty with his uncle, Sigismund, king of Poland,

German; though travellers have remarked, that they appear dull and gloomy when compared to their Saxon neighbours, who are a lively and contented people. The men wear whiskers and shave their head, leaving only a circle of hair upon the crown. As a nation, the Prussians are brave and warlike.

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## ENGLAND.

*Boundaries.*—N., Scotland; W., the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel; S., the English Channel; E., the German Ocean.

England is situated between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $1^{\circ} 45'$  E. and  $5^{\circ} 40'$  W. long. Length, from Berwick to the Isle of Wight, 360 miles; breadth, from the E. of Essex to St. David's Head, 280 miles. Superficial content, 57,960 sq. miles, or 37,094,400 acres. Population, 15,911,725.

*Divisions.*—It is divided into 52 counties; 40 of which belong to England, and 12 to Wales; namely,

**ENGLAND.**—Northumberland, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster,—Chester, Shropshire or Salop, Hereford, Monmouth,—Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex,—Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, Leicester, Rutland,—Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hertford, Middlesex—Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon.

**WALES.**—Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery—Radnor, Cardigan, Pembroke, Caermarthen, Brecknock, Glamorgan.

*Note.*—In the following table, and in those on Scotland and Ireland, the *counties* are marked in *small capitals*, and the *county towns* in *italics*.

<i>Counties &amp; C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
<b>LANCASHIRE*</b>	The best potatoes		1,336,854
<i>Lancaster</i>	John of Gaunt's castle	Lune	12,613
<i>Manchester</i>	Cotton trade	Irwell	237,832
<i>Liverpool</i>	Shipping & commerce	Mersey	189,242
<i>Bolton</i>	Cotton manufacture	Croell	41,195
<i>Preston</i>	Cotton goods .	Ribble	40,000
<i>Blackburn</i>	Cotton manufacture	Blk-water	27,000
<i>Wigan</i>	Cannel coal	Douglas	20,774

*Counties on the border of Wales, Four.*

<b>CHESHIRE</b>	Cheese & salt springs		334,410
<i>Chester</i>	Glove manufacture	Dee	21,363
<i>Stockport</i>	Silk & cotton manufac.	Mersey	25,469
<i>Macclesfield</i>	Silk trade	Bolton	23,129
<b>SHROPSHIRE</b>	Extensive iron works		222,503
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Welch webs	Severn	21,237
<b>HEREFORDSH.</b>	Apples and cider		110,976
<i>Hereford</i>	Glove manufacture	Wye	10,280
<i>Leominster</i>	Wool, hops, & wheat	Lugg	5,249
<b>MONMOUTHSH.</b>	Agriculture & minerals		98,130
<i>Monmouth</i>	Birth-place of Henry V.	Wye	4,916
<i>Ponty-Pool</i>	Japanned ware	Avon†	10,280

*Eastern Counties, Four.*

<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	Largest breed of cattle		317,244
<i>Lincoln</i>	A large bell [7894lbs.]	Witham	11,843
<i>Boston</i>	Wool trade	Witham	11,240
<b>NORFOLK†</b>	Poultry and game		390,057
<i>Norwich</i>	Crapes and shawls	Yare	61,110
<i>Yarmouth</i>	Mackerels & herrings	Yare	21,115
<i>Lynn Regis</i>	Corn trade	Ouse	13,320

\* Lancaster derives its name from the Latin, *castra*, which means a *fortified place*; hence the frequent terminations, *caster*, *chester*, &c., in the names of English towns; as *Doncaster*, that is, the fortification on the *Don*; *Lancaster*, on the *Lune*; *Colchester*, on the *Conne*; *Easter*, on the *Ese*; &c.

† *Avon* is an Irish or Celtic word, which means a *river*; hence, the *Stratford Avon*, the *British Avon*, the *Salisbury Avon*, and the *Avon*, or *Nen*, in *Northamptonshire*.

† *Norfolk* means *north folk* or *people*, in reference to *Suffolk* or *south people*. *Folk* is still a very common word in the country parts of England.

<i>Counties &amp; C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
HUNTINGDONSH.	Dairies, & Stilton cheese		53,149
<i>Huntingdon</i>	Birth-pl. of Cromwell, 1599	Ouse	3,267
St. Ives	A large cattle market	Ouse	3,314
CAMBRIDGESH.	Marshes, (150,000 acres)		143,955
<i>Cambridge</i>	A celebrated university	Cam	20,917
Ely	Excellent barley	Ouse	5,070
Newmarket	Horse races	E. of Cam	2,843
GLoucestersh.	Apples, cider, & cheese		386,904
<i>Gloucester</i>	Manufacture of pins	Severn	11,935
Bristol	Shipping & commerce	Avon	117,016
Cheltenham	Mineral waters	Thames	22,942
Stroud	Dyeing scarlet cloth	Stroud	8,607
OXFORDSHIRE	Ochre and pipe-clay		151,726
<i>Oxford</i>	A celebrated university	Charwell	20,435
Banbury	Excellent cakes	Charwell	5,906
BUCKINGHAMSH.	Corn and cattle		146,529
<i>Buckingham</i>	Marble & lace manufac.	Great Ouse	3,610
Aylesbury	Lace manufacture	Thames	4,907
Great Marlow	Paper mills	Thames	4,287
BEDFORDSH.	Wheat, & fuller's earth		95,383
<i>Bedford</i>	Lace & straw-plait	Ouse	6,959
Dunstable	Larks & straw hats	W. of Lea	2,117
HERTFORDSH.	Corn and malt		143,341
<i>Hertford</i>	Malt trade	Lea	5,247
Ware	Corn & malt trade	Lea	4,214
MIDDLESEX*	Wealth & importance		1,358,441
<i>London</i>	Court and parliament	Thames	1,471,941

*Counties South of the Thames, Ten.*

KENT	Paper, hops, & fruits		479,155
<i>Maidstone</i>	Hops and cherries	Medway	15,387
Greenwich	Royal observatory	Thames	24,453
Deptford	Royal dockyard	Thames	21,350
Chatham	First arsenal in the world	Medway	17,936
Woolwich	Arsenal and dockyard	Thames	17,661
Canterbury	Martyrdom of St. Thomas	Stour	14,463
Dover	Nearest port to France	Straits	11,924

\* Middlesex means middle Saxons, with reference to Essex, or East Saxons; Sussex, or South Saxons; and Wessex, or West Saxons.

*North Wales, Six Counties.*

<i>Counties &amp; C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
ANGLESEA	Seat of the ancient Druids	Men. Str.	48,325
Beaumaris	Suspension Bridge,(580 ft.)	Men. Str.	2,497
Holyhead	Dublin Packet Station	Bay	4,282
CAERNARVONSH.	Mountains and scenery		
Caernarvon	Slate quarries	Coast	7,612
Bangor	Once, a seat of piety & learning	Men. Str.	4,751
DENBIGHSH.	Corn, cheese, & coal		83,167
Denbigh	Shoes & gloves	Clwyde	3,786
Wrexham	Cannon foundry	W. of Dee	5,484
FLINTSHIRE	Mining & smelting		60,012
Flint	Old castle, (covers $\frac{3}{4}$ acre)	Dee	2,216
Holywell	St. Winnefred's well	Dee	8,969
MERIONETHSH.	Romantic scenery		35,609
Dolgelly	Coarse woollens	Avon	4,087
MONTGOMERY	Numerous sheep walks		66,485
Montgomery	Castle built by Wm. the Conq.	Severn	1,188

*South Wales, Six Counties.*

RADNORSHIRE	Sheep & cattle		24,651
New Radnor	A beautiful situation	Somergill	472
CARDIGANSH.	Lead, sheep, & cattle		64,780
Cardigan	Good salmon fishery	Telisy	2,795
PEMBROKESH.	Arable & pasture land		81,424
Pembroke	Birth-pl. of Heny VII.	Mil. Haven	6,511
CAERMARTHEN	Corn & grass		100,655
Caermarthen	Tin and iron	Fowy	9,996
BRECKNOCKSH.	Corn and cattle		47,763
Brecknock	A fine arsenal	Usk	5,026
GLAMORGANSH.	Large crops of corn		126,612
Cardiff	Bar and pig iron	Taff	6,187
Swansey	Copper, iron, & coal	Lawy	13,694
Merthyr Tydvil	Iron works	Taff	22,083

**ISLANDS.**—*Man* and *Anglesea*, in the Irish Sea; *Scilly-Isles*, S. W. of Cornwall; *Wight*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney* and *Sark*, in the English Channel; *Sheppey* and *Thanet*, near the coast of Kent; *Holy Island*, on the coast of Northumberland.

&c. There are from forty to fifty literary and scientific societies; and a number of periodicals are published weekly, monthly, and quarterly. The city is divided into twenty-six wards; each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are two hundred and thirty-six common council men, two sheriffs, a town-clerk, and many inferior officers.

*Manchester*, the chief of the manufacturing towns of England, is situated in the S. E. of Lancashire, on the Irwell, a hundred and eighty-two miles from London. It is the principal seat of the cotton trade of Great Britain. It contains more than 120 factories, in which from thirty to forty thousand persons are employed. The steam power necessary to give motion to the varied and complicated machinery of these immense factories is equal to the effort of 5,000 horses. Some idea of the whole may be formed from the fact, that in the mills of Messrs. Berley and Co. the annual consumption of raw cotton amounts to about 4,000,000lbs. weight; and 8,000 tons of coal are consumed in a year. In Mr. Fairbairn's foundry, the process of casting metal is conducted on so large a scale, as to make the average consumption of metal in a year exceed 3000 tons. In this establishment the heaviest description of machinery is manufactured, and castings of twelve tons weight are not uncommon. But no just conception can be formed by the most lively description of these extraordinary works; a visit to the factories only, will give an adequate idea of what they are. Messrs. Sharpe, Roberts and Co.'s establishment is also worthy of notice.

*Leeds*, the chief town for cloth manufacture, is situated in the west riding of Yorkshire, a hundred and eighty-nine miles from London.—There are two cloth halls in Leeds, the *mixed cloth-hall* and the *white cloth-hall*, both nearly on the same construction. The mixed cloth-hall is a hundred and twenty-eight yards in length and sixty-six in breadth, divided in the interior into six departments, each including two rows of stands, which amount in number to 1800. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and only for an hour and a half each day. Many other towns in Yorkshire are also distinguished for their cloth manufactories.

*Birmingham*, noted for its metallic manufactures, is situated in Warwickshire, at the distance of a hundred and nine miles from London. Foundries, storehouses, workshops, &c., occupy a great portion of the old town. The operations are

annual consumption of vegetables in the metropolis is estimated at one million sterling.

The astonishing improvements in machinery have enabled this country to supply every quarter of the globe with various articles of commerce, and with almost every species of manufacture. The latest and most striking of her improvements in this respect are the rail-roads, of the importance of which, as mediums of inland communication, it is difficult yet to form an adequate idea.

*Zoology.*—Almost the only wild animals known to England are those included under the head of game, excepting some birds of prey, as the great eagle, black eagle, peregrine, falcon, many kinds of hawks, &c.; reptiles, as frogs, toads, lizards, serpents, of which the viper, adder, and blind-worm, are venomous. The English race-horse has long been celebrated, as excelling even the Arabian in speed; and oxen on the pasture-lands have sometimes weighed, it is said, over a ton and a quarter. Fish abounds in the rivers and on the coasts.

*Mines.*—The most valuable of the minerals are, iron, found in great abundance; tin, a metal rare in other countries, but found in great abundance in Cornwall, whence it was introduced into commerce by the Phenicians, five or six centuries before the Christian era, and diffused throughout the east; copper in the Isle of Anglesea, lead, calanine, and manganese, fine alabaster, and the beautiful and well-known fluor; rocksalt, in Cheshire; besides these are, zinc, arsenic, black lead, marble, freestone, fuller's earth, and coal, in various parts; the latter chiefly to the N. and W. The mineral springs are numerous. Those most frequented are at Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Harrowgate, &c.

*Curiosities.*—The chief curiosities are, the gigantic stone-circle of Stonehenge, (v. Denmark), the caverns of the Peak of Derbyshire, Yorda's Cave in Yorkshire, containing a subterraneous cascade; Wethercot Cave, about sixty yards long and thirty broad. Other caves in Kirkdale, Yorkshire, are interesting from their containing the bones of various animals of prey now extinct in Britain. The lakes of Cumberland are celebrated for their beautiful scenery; and there are relics of a submarine forest on the coast of Lincolnshire.

*Constitution.*—The constitution of England is monarchy. The legislative part of the government is composed of the

ordnance force, including artillery, engineers, miners, &c., consists of 7,458 men, and 827 officers; these cost about £1,300,000. Of the British army, 89,351 are employed at home and in the colonies, and 20,467 in the Indies.

During the war with France, Great Britain had upwards of 1000 ships, manned by 184,000 seamen. At present there are 234 of all kinds of vessels in commission, and 43,000 sailors and marines; but if we include small vessels, the number will amount to 433, not reckoning still smaller vessels, such as yachts, cutters, transports, &c., which, taken altogether, would be about 700. The total expenses, including those incurred in the conveyance of troops, half pay to officers, pensions, &c., are nearly £5,000,000. A first-rate man of war, carrying 120 guns, and 2602 tons burden, requires 5,880 loads of timber, 20,101 yards of canvass, and 30,250 fathoms of rope, and costs £100,394. The total number of registered ships belonging to the British empire, in 1839, was 27,745. In 1826, the steam vessels amounted to 600; but since, the number is more than double.

The manufactures of England surpass in extent and variety those of any other country. The cotton manufacture is the most extensive of the whole. The number of persons employed in its various departments is estimated at 1,500,000. The capital invested, is reckoned at £30,000,000. There are in the empire 1300 cotton factories, 100,000 power-looms, and at least 10,000,000 spindles.

The woollen manufacture gives employment to 500,000 persons; the raw materials are valued at £6,000,000, and the goods at £20,000,000. There are 300,000 persons employed in the silk manufacture; the annual quantity imported is averaged at 3,500,000lbs., and the produce estimated at £10,000,000.

The value of the different articles of which leather forms the material, is supposed to be £15,000,000; and the annual value of the manufactured goods in the cutlery, iron, and hardware departments, which give employment to 320,000 men, amounts to £17,660,000,

The annual value of the glass manufactured, is about £2,500,000, and of the pottery and earthenware, about £3,500,000. The whole value of the manufactures of all kinds produced annually in Great Britain, is reckoned to be about £150,000,000. In the year ending January 5th, 1840, the official value of the import trade of the United Kingdom was £62,000,000; of the exports of British produce and manufactures, £97,402,726; official value of exports of foreign and colonial merchandize, £12,795,990; total exports, £110,98,716.

These were united under one monarch, king Egbert, in 827. The most distinguished monarch of the Saxon line was Alfred the Great. In about two centuries after, the Danes obtained possession of the kingdom, and their king Canute ascended the English throne in 1017. In 1041 the Saxon line was restored, but finally driven from the throne by William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, in 1066. In 1172, Henry II landed in Ireland, and assumed the sovereignty of that kingdom. In 1215, king John granted Magna Charta to the English barons. The conquest of France followed, in the reigns of Edward III and Henry V; and that country, though the English were expelled from it in 1450, continued to be enumerated among the dependencies of the British crown down to a late period. Since then, the most remarkable events have been, the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; the tyranny of Henry VIII and change of the national religion; the execution of Mary queen of Scots, by her cousin, queen Elizabeth; the beheading of Charles I in 1649; the Commonwealth and Protectorate of the fanatic Cromwell; the Restoration of Charles II, in 1660; the Revolution and deposition of James II, in 1688, in favour of his daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, William III; the Legislative Union with Scotland, in 1707; the accession of the House of Hanover, in 1714, and the Union with Ireland, in 1800.

*Religion.*—Christianity was introduced early into Britain. At the request of Lucius, the king, in A. D. 183, Pope Eleutherius sent thither SS. Fugatius and Damianus, who baptized the king and queen. England had thus the honour of being the first European nation governed by a Christian monarch. The nobility, druids, and people, soon followed the example of their sovereign. This country, in common with the rest of the Christian world, suffered severely under the persecutions of Diocletian. On the arrival of the Saxons, paganism was restored, and continued to exist throughout the island, with the exception of Wales and Cornwall, whither the Christian Britons had been driven, until the arrival of St. Augustin and his companions, in 596. By the efforts of these holy men, England was once more rescued from idolatry. It continued Catholic until the reign of Henry VIII, by whose penal laws and those of his successors it was suppressed, and Church of England, or Episcopal Protestantism, established in its stead. The latter, after undergoing various changes, still continues the religion of the state, but the number of dissenters differing

## SCOTLAND.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Atlantic Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Channel; S., the Solway Frith and England; E., the German Ocean.

It is situated between  $54^{\circ} 40'$  and  $58^{\circ} 40'$  N. lat.; and between  $1^{\circ} 48'$  and  $5^{\circ} 52'$  W. long. Length, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, about 280 miles; breadth, from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles. Superficial content, 30,000 square miles. Population, 2,620,610.

Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely,

*Northern.*—Orkney and Shetland; Caithness; Sutherland; Ross; Cromarty; Inverness; Nairn; Elgin or Murray; Banff; Aberdeen; Kincardine.

*Middle.*—Forfar or Angus; Perth; Fife; Kinross; Clackmannan; Stirling; Dumbarton; Argyle; Bute.

*Southern.*—Haddington or East Lothian; Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian; Linlithgow or West Lothian; Berwick; Roxburgh; Selkirk; Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew; Ayr; Dumfries; Kirkcudbright; Wigton.

*Northern Counties, Eleven.*

<i>Counties &amp; C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
ORKNEY	Small sheep & wild fowl		58,239
Kirkwall	Ancient cath. of St. Magnus	A deep bay	3,065
Lerwick	Fishing boats, (busses)	E. Coast	2,750
CAITHNESS	Mountains and morasses		34,529
Wick	Extensive herring fishery	Wick	9,850
Thurso	Corn and fish trade	R. Thurso	4,679
SUTHERLAND	Minerals, bleak mountains		25,518
Dornock	A salmon leap	Dor. Frith	504
Ross	Mountain-woods & lakes		74,820
Tain	Flax spinning & tanning	Dor. Frith	3,078
Dingwall	Good salmon fishery	Crom. Frith	2,124

<i>Counties &amp; C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
CLACKMANNAN	Corn, pasture, coal, & salt		14,729
<i>Clackmannan</i>	Coal, iron, and plaids	N. of Forth	4,266
STIRLING	Coal, iron, and limestone		72,661
<i>Stirling</i>	Castle built by James V	R. Forth	8,556
Falkirk	Great cattle markets	Gt. Canal	12,745
Carthon	Largest iron-works in the king.	R. Carron,	2,500
DUMBARTON	Morasses & woody hills		33,216
<i>Dumbarton</i>	Two-handed sword of Wallace	Leven	3,623
ARGYLL*	Pasture, sheep, & game		100,973
<i>Inverary</i>	Herring fishery	Lock Fyn	1,117
BUTE	Cattle, sheep, and goats		14,200
<i>Rothsay</i>	Cot. trade & herring fishery	Fr. of Clyde	4,817

*Southern Counties, Thirteen.*

HADDINGTON	Rich soil and coal mines		36,145
<i>Haddington</i>	Coarse woollens & leather	Tyne	5,883
EDINBURGH	Rich in corn & pastures		219,345
<i>Edinburgh</i>	The study of medicine	S. of Forth	136,548
Leith	Glass and iron-forges	Leith	25,855
LINLITHGOW	Hill & dale, corn & pasture		23,291
<i>Linlithgow</i>	Birth-pl. of queen Mary	Ed. Canal	3,187
BERWICK	Low and fertile		34,148
<i>Greenlaw</i>	Ruins of 2 religious houses	Blackadder	1,442
Dunse	A mineral well	Whiteadder	3,469
ROXBURGH	Mosses, hills, & mountains		43,667
<i>Jedburgh</i>	Ruins of a fine abbey	Jed	3,619
Kelso	Abbey founded by David I	Tweed	4,930
SELKIRK	Hills and pasture land		6,880
<i>Selkirk</i>	Stockings and leather	Ettrick	1,888
PEEBLES	Great flocks of sheep		10,570
<i>Peebles</i>	Excellent beer	Tweed	2,759
LANARK	Coal, lead, & lapis-lazuli		316,813

\* Off the western coast of Argyle is *Iona*, where St. Columbkille, who, with twelve companions, left Ireland in 543 to preach to the Picts, founded a celebrated monastery, the sanctity of which was in such high repute, that it became the favourite burial-place in North Britain. Here are interred many lords of the isles, 48 kings of Scotland, 4 Irish, 8 Norwegian, and 1 French monarch. The name *Iona* is derived from a Hebrew word signifying a *doe*, in allusion to its patron, St. Columba. After the saint's death the island retained his name, and was called *I-Columb-cill*, or "Columb's cell," now contracted into *Icolmkill*.

LAKES.—*Loch-Ness*, in Inverness; *Loch-Tay*, in Perth; *Loch-Awe*, in Argyle; *Loch-Lomond*, between Stirling and Dumbarton.

RIVERS.—The *Forth*, the *Dee*, and the *Don*, in Aberdeen; the *Tay*, in Perth; the *Clyde* flows through Lanark, and falls into the Frith of Clyde; the *Tweed* flows through Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick, into the German Ocean.

CHIEF Towns.—*Edinburgh*, the metropolis of Scotland, and the seat of a celebrated university, is situated on three hills, that run from E. to W., nearly parallel to each other, at a distance of about two miles from the Frith of Forth. The most striking object is the castle, which stands on a craggy rock, two hundred feet high. *Holy-Rood House*, the palace of the Scottish kings, is at the extremity of the principal street of the old town. Edinburgh has but few factories, and these inconsiderable when compared with those of Leeds or Manchester.

*Glasgow*, like Liverpool, has, within the last half century, risen to be a place of great importance. Its population has within that period increased four-fold. It contains one hundred cotton factories, and upwards of one hundred calico printing establishments. It is to Scotland what Liverpool is to the north of England, the outlet for all her manufactures, and the dépôt of all her imports. Glasgow, though not the capital, is the largest and most populous city in Scotland.

The other principal towns of Scotland are *Aberdeen*, a place of considerable trade, which ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow; *Dundee*, the chief seat of the linen manufactures of Scotland; *Perth*, *Dumfries*, and *Inverness*.

Climate.—Scotland, naturally divided into the Highlands and Lowlands, varies much in its climate; the western counties being very moist, the eastern less so than in England. There is much snow in winter. About two thirds of the surface are mountainous. Agriculture is well understood.

Zoology.—There are vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; they are generally of a small size. In the remote districts are the roe, stag, alpine hare, wild cat, marten, badger, fox, and otter; the eagle, ptarmigan, grouse, and black-cock.

Produce.—The fisheries yield herring, salmon, white fish,

number of Catholics in Scotland at present is, 500,000. They are governed by three Bishops, who are *Vicars-Apostolic*; the number of Clergy is 74; of Catholic churches, 67. .

*Literature.*—In the Lowlands the language used is English, or a dialect of it; the Gaelic, or Erse, prevails in the Highlands. Scotland has five universities; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's. Each parish has a school, established by law, for teaching primary branches of education. There are several Catholic schools, but only one Catholic college, that of St. Mary's, Kincardineshire, and one convent. Scotland has produced many men eminent in science, medicine, metaphysics, and in every department of literature.

*Character.*—The Scots may be characterised as an industrious, frugal, prudent, hardy, and brave people. They are indefatigable in the pursuit of any object, and will endure much fatigue to attain it. Though numbers of them are found in distant countries, yet no people entertain a stronger attachment to their native soil, and they are everywhere remarked for the predilection they have for each other. The cool courage and address they manifest in war, have procured for them a high military character. The *kilt*, *fillibeg*, and *bonnet*, worn by some of the Scotch regiments, and retained still by some of the peasantry in the Highlands, are quite *unique* as a dress to mark their nationality.

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## IRELAND.

*Boundaries.*—N. W. and S., the Atlantic Ocean; E., St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

It is situated between  $51^{\circ} 19'$  and  $55^{\circ} 23'$  N. lat.; and between  $5^{\circ} 19'$  and  $10^{\circ} 28'$  W. long. Its greatest length is 306 miles; breadth, 182. Superficial content, 31,874 sq. miles, or 20,379,608 acres. Population, 8,205,382.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, which are subdivided into 32 counties, 252 baronies, and 2,348 parishes.

*Counties &  
C. Towns.**Remarkable for**Situated on**Pop.*

<b>DOWN</b>	Agricult., manufac., & scenery		<b>352,012</b>
<b>Downpatrick</b>	Shrines of Sts. Patrick, &c.	L. Strangford	4,784
<b>Newry</b>	Export of provisions, & live stock	Newry	13,065
<b>Newtonards</b>	Manufac. of diaper & muslin	L. Strangford	4,442
<b>Donaghadee</b>	Scottish packet station	N. Channel	2,986
<b>Bangor*</b>	Abbey founded by St. Comgall	Bangor Bay	2,741
<b>ARMAGH</b>	Apples, ( <i>the Orchard of Ireland</i> )		<b>220,134</b>
<b>Armagh†</b>	Metropolitan see of Ireland	Callan	9,189
<b>Lurgan</b>	Manufac. of damasks & cambric	S. of Neagh	2,842
<b>MONAGHAN</b>	Agriculture, mountains, & bogs		<b>195,536</b>
<b>Monaghan</b>	Ruins of an old abbey	S. Tynan	3,848
<b>Clones‡</b>	First mitred Abbot in Ireland	W. of Fin	2,381
<b>FERMANAGH</b>	Mountains, bogs, & lakes		<b>149,763</b>
<b>Enniskillen§</b>	Fish & water fowl	Erne	6,116
<b>CAVAN</b>	Minerals & bleach greens		<b>227,933</b>
<b>Cavan</b>	Burial-pl. of Gen. O'Neill, 1649	Cavan	2,931
<b>Cootehill</b>	Excellent linen market	Cootehill R.	2,178

*Leinster, Twelve Counties.***LONGFORD**  
*Longford*  
*Granard*Most central co. in Ireland  
Flax & linen manufactures  
Good corn market112,558  
4,354  
2,058

\* *Bangor*, anciently *Beanchor*, signifies *Blessed Choir*, a name expressive of a part of the avocations of the religious who inhabited this place, and who are said to have amounted, at one time, to 3000. The school of Bangor was one of the most eminent of its time; it was resorted to by numbers of young persons of distinction, from various parts of Europe, and, according to some historians, when king Alfred founded the university of Oxford, he sent to the great school of Bangor for professors. It was at Bangor the great St. Columbanus was educated; and here, also, that Cormac, king of Leinster, spent the latter part of his life.

† *Armagh* is derived from *Ard*, high, and *Magh*, a plain or field, the city being built upon an eminence. Armagh was long celebrated for its monastery and school, founded by St. Patrick in 445. It is said, that 7000 students were at one time congregated in this seminary, in pursuit of knowledge.

‡ *Clones*, anciently *Cluain-Inis*, "the island of retreat," it having been nearly surrounded by water. The term *clon* is also applied to churches, which, in many instances, have been erected in retired places; as Cloyne, Clonfert, &c.

§ *Enniskillen* is so called from the Irish word *Inis*, (Lat. *insula*), an island, the town of Enniskillen being built upon an island, in the Erne; hence the signification of such names as have the prefix *Inis* or *Ennis* incorporated with them.

*Counties & -  
C. Towns.*

	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Banagher	Horse & cattle fairs	Shannon	2,636
Philipstown	Ancient seat of the O'Connors	Lyall	1,454
QUEEN's Co.	Coal, bog, & limestone		145,851
Maryborough	Head-quarters of constabulary	Trib of Barrow	3,220
Mountmellick	Cotton & woollen manufac.	Onas	4,597
Abbeyleix	Lace manufactory	Nore	5,485
Portarlington	An excellent spa	Barrow	3,091
Montrath	Cotton, stuff, & oil manufac.	Nore	2,593
WICKLOW	Exquisite scenery		121,557
Wicklow	Export of lead & corn	Leitrim	2,472
Arklow	A bridge of 19 arches	Avoca	4,383
Bray	Trout fishery	Bray	3,656
Baltinglass	Woollen & linen manufac.	Slaney	1,619
WEXFORD	Corn & pasture		182,713
Wexford	Woollen cloth & provisions	Slaney	10,673
Enniscorthy	Agricultural produce	Slaney	5,955
New Ross	Trade with America, &c.	Barrow	5,011
CARLOW	Corn, butter, & minerals		81,988
Carlow	College & public buildings	Barrow	9,114
Leighlinbridge*	Ruins of <i>Black &amp; White Castles</i>	Barrow	2,085
Tullow	Best corn market in the co.	Slaney	1,929
KILKENNY	Agriculture & dairies		193,686
Kilkenny	Coal, marble, & woollens	Nore	23,741
Callan	Great antiquity	King's River	6,111
Thomastown	Extensive flour mills	Nore	3,064
Castlecomer	Superior coal mines	Deen	2,436
Urilingford	Large cattle fairs	Trib. of Suir	2,400
Graigue	Ancient castle & abbey	Barrow	2,130
Ballyragget	Birth-pl. of Archp. Butler	Nore	1,629

*Munster, Six Counties.*

TIPPERARY	Coal, corn, & cattle		402,563
Clonmel	Corn, bacon, & butter	Suir	15,134
Carrick	Largest town unrepresented	Suir	9,626
Nenagh	Old castle, <i>Nenagh Round</i>	Nenagh R.	8,446
Thurles	Holycross abbey	Suir	7,084
Cashel	Seat of kings of Munster	E. of Suir	6,971

\* Near this village is *Old Leighlin*, distinguished in ecclesiastical history for its religious establishments and extensive schools. The fame which this place had acquired for piety and learning attracted such multitudes of students and religious persons to its halls, that the country, for miles around, was usually denominated *the territory of saints and scholars*. The number of religious alone is stated to have been 1500.

*Counties &  
C. Towns.*

	<i>Remarkable for</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
LIMERICK	Pasture, corn, & fruits		315,355
Limerick	Siege & treaty, (1690-1)	Shannon	66,354
Rathkeale	Horse & cattle fairs	Deel	4,972
Adare	Excellent cider	Maig	4,364
Askeaton	Magnificent ruins	Deel	1,515
Kilmallock	The <i>Irish Baalbec</i>	Cammogue	1,213
CLARE*	Excellent horses		258,322
Ennis	A fine Gothic abbey	Fergus	7,711
Kilrush	Provisions & flag-stones	Shannon	3,996
Ennistymon	Ancient seat of the O'Briens	Inagh	1,430
Killaloet†	Salmon & eel fishery	Shannon	1,411

*Connaught, Five Counties.*

GALWAY	Greatest no. & extent of lakes		414,684
Galway	Extensive fisheries	Bay	33,120
Tuam	A splendid cathedral & college	Clare	6,883
Loughrea	Abundance of poultry	Rea	6,285
Ballinasloe	Large cattle fairs	Suck	4,615
Roscommon	Corn, bog, & pasture		249,630
Roscommon†	Shrine of St. Coman	Hine	3,306
Athlone§	Repeated sieges, (1690-1)	Shannon	11,406
Boyle	Trout of excellent quality	Boyle	3,433
Elphin	Birth-pl. of Oliver Goldsmith	W. of Shan.	1,507
MAYO	Bogs, lakes, & pasturage		365,328
Castlebar	A good linen market	Clydagh	6,373
Ballina	Valuable salmon fishery	Moy	5,510
Westport	Cotton manuf. & bleach greens	Westport R.	4,448

\* *Clare* was anciently called *Thomond*, that is, north Munster, in reference to *Desmond*, or south Munster, *Ormond*, or east Munster, &c.

† *Killaloet*.—Near this town stood the ancient *Kinkora*, the palace of Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland, and of his immediate successors.

‡ *Roscommon*, which signifies "Coman's Marsh," is supposed to have derived its name from an abbey, founded here in a low situation by St. Coman, about the year 540. *Ros* also signifies "pleasant or agreeable," and is to be understood in this sense in many of the Irish names of which it is the prefix.

§ *Athlone* is partly in Roscommon and partly in W. Meath; hence the reason of its being mentioned in both counties. *Athlone* derives its name from the Irish *Ath*, a ford, and *Luath*, or *Luan*, swift, probably in reference to the *rapids*, at the bridge over the *Shannon*.

About 6 miles from Athlone, in W. Meath, is the interesting village of *Auburn*, the subject of Goldsmith's beautiful poem, "The Deserted Village."

to great perfection. The quantity sent to England, in 1825, was 52,559,678 yards. The other chief exports are lawns, cambrics, yarn, and wool; vast numbers of black cattle, pigs, green hides, ox and cow-horns, leather, beef, pork, butter, tallow, &c. The total value of exports, in 1824, was £6,400,000.

**Zoology.**—The animals peculiar to the island are, the large red-deer of the Killarney mountains, and the Irish grey-hound, or wolf-dog, which is now nearly extinct; it is alluded to in almost every old poetic legend, or heroic ballad of the country. The coasts, lakes, and rivers, abound with fish. The exemption of the country from serpents and all venomous reptiles is well known.

**Mines.**—The minerals are, iron, lead, silver, copper, and coal of a peculiar kind, useful in manufactories. Large masses of native gold have been found in Wicklow. There are quarries of fine marble, porphyry, slate, freestone, &c., in various places.

**Curiosities.**—Many curious round towers of great antiquity are found in several parts of the island. The origin and use of these towers have hitherto baffled the researches of antiquaries. The numerous venerable ruins of churches and monasteries, and of castles built from the 13th to the 16th century, give a romantic and picturesque appearance to the country. The most remarkable natural curiosities are, the collection of basaltic columns, eight miles from Coleraine, on the coast of Antrim, called the *Giant's Causeway*; the extensive caverns, near Mitchelstown, county Cork, and in other places; the exquisite scenery of the county Wicklow; the Killarney lakes and mountains; and the majestic cliffs and numerous caverns, that line the western coast, interspersed with sandy bays, which afford safe and agreeable accommodation for bathers.

**History.**—The name, Ireland, appears to be a Gothic adaptation of the native term, *Erin*. The island was known to the Greeks by the name of *Juverna*, about two centuries before the Christian era; and to the Romans, by that of *Hibernia*, in the time of Cæsar. It was originally governed by a number of independent native princes, subject however to one supreme monarch, who held his court and council at *Tarah*, in E. Meath. The country suffered much from various invasions of the *Vikingr*, or Sea-kings, of the Danes, and other northern pirates, between the eighth and eleventh centuries. They were finally overthrown and their power annihilated, at the famous battle of

22 squares; *Bruges*, near the west coast; *Ostend*, from which packets sail regularly to England; *Liege*, remarkable for its manufacture of iron and clocks; *Louvain*, the walls of which are 7 miles in circuit, remarkable for its university and extensive gardens; *Waterloo*, a mere village, remarkable only for the overthrow of Napoleon Buonaparte, 18th June, 1815.

*Climate*.—The air of Belgium is temperate, the soil in general rich, in the highest state of cultivation, and yielding plentiful crops. The pastures are exceedingly luxuriant, the country flat, scarcely a single hill is to be seen. Woods and forests are numerous; the latter sometimes of immense extent, particularly on the site of the ancient forest of *Ardennes*. There are many canals; and the country is covered with flourishing towns and villages.

*Produce*.—The agriculture has been celebrated for six centuries, producing excellent clover, turnips, flax, corn, and hops. The most valuable animals are, the horses and cattle, both of unusual size. The minerals are, iron, copper, lead, coal, slate, marble, porcelain, clay, and alabaster. There is also abundance of turf for fuel. The commerce and manufactures, which were at one time the greatest in the west of Europe, are now inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in fine linen and laces, so that few merchant vessels are employed.

*History*.—The ancient name of the Low Countries was *Gallia-Belgica*. It was seized, on the fall of the Roman empire, by the Goths and other barbarians; after which it was divided into seventeen provinces, and called Lower Germany. In 1433, these were united under the dukes of Burgundy. On the death of Charles, the last who bore that title, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child, by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian, it passed to the House of Austria. In 1579 it revolted from the Spanish government, and a portion under the conduct of William, prince of Orange, formed itself into the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. The remaining part, consisting of ten provinces, submitted to their sovereign. In 1714 they were, in part, restored to the German branch of the House of Austria, part ceded to France, and part to Holland; but in 1794 the French subdued and made them an integral portion of the French Republic, under the name of *Belgium*. On the fall of Buonaparte in 1815,

of proselytism—the masters, and the books used in them, being generally opposed to the Catholic faith—these establishments still remain, to a certain degree, the objects of popular suspicion. The other branch, which was intended to prepare youth for the universities, is now at a very low ebb, notwithstanding the advantages which it holds forth in regard to learning, owing to the disapprobation of the clergy, on account of the personal character of the professors and pupils, and the absence of proper religious discipline. The third system is supported by the anti-Catholic party; but this, like all others of its kind, must soon sink into oblivion amongst a Catholic people.

*Character.*—The Belgians are a brave, hospitable people, remarkable for their integrity, industry, and unrivalled success in manufactures, and in the art of painting. Belgium has produced a race of eminent artists; Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, Rembrandt, &c., who formed the Flemish school of painting; and also several architects, who have left specimens of their art in the splendid churches of Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, &c. Among their writers are Philip de Comines, the historian, and Froissart, whose "Chronicles" are now republished, and read with great avidity.

## HOLLAND.

*Boundaries.*—N. and W., the German Ocean; S., Belgium; E., Germany.

It is situated between  $51^{\circ} 12'$  and  $53^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $3^{\circ} 20'$  and  $7^{\circ} 12'$  E. long. Length, from N. to S., 160 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 110 miles. Superficial content, 12,150 sq. miles. Population, 2,611,000.

Provinces.	C. Towns.	Situated on	Pop. of C. Towns.
Zealand	Middleburg	Canal	15,000
Holland Proper	AMSTERDAM Haarlem Hague Leyden Rotterdam	Amstel Spaaren Ger. Ocean Rhine Meuse	217,000 22,000 45,000 31,000 63,000

dation took place, by which 72 villages were destroyed, and about 100,000 of the inhabitants perished. The dykes and canals serve for the same purpose as roads; the former are broad enough for two carriages to go abreast; the internal communication is carried on by means of the latter, which are as numerous as the roads, and communicate with the Rhine and other large rivers. In winter the canals, rivers, and even the Zuyder-Zee, are frozen; so that the people travel over them on skates.

*Produce.*—The principal agricultural produce is madder, some tobacco, butter, and cheese; which last forms a staple article of commerce.

*Zoology.*—There are few animals peculiar to this country; the stork is common here. Fish, especially turbot and soles, abound on the shores, and there are oyster-beds near Texel island.

*Minerals.*—Iron is, perhaps, the only mineral; fuel is obtained from the mud dragged from the beds of rivers, and dried on the shores.

*Trade, Commerce, &c.*—The chief manufactures are linens, delft-ware, leather, wax, snuff, sugar, gin, starch, paper, some woollens, cotton, and silk. The inland trade with Germany is very extensive. The rafts, which are floated down the Rhine from the German forests, are of prodigious size; some being 1000 feet long, 90 feet wide, and covered with timber huts, affording shelter and lodging to 500 labourers. On their arrival at Dort, the sale of one raft occupies several months, and frequently produces over £30,000. The Dutch are remarkable for a minute and scrupulous attention to the cleanliness of their dwellings, furniture, &c. This is attributed to the dampness of the climate, which causes metals to rust, and timber to mould, and can only be obviated by almost continual washing and scouring. The organ of Haarlem is the largest in the world; it contains 8,000 pipes.

*History.*—The name Holland, first used in the 11th century, appears to be derived from the German word *hohl* (hollow). It was anciently inhabited by the *Batari*, a nation descended from the *Frisons*, who, of all the German nations, maintained with the greatest courage and success, their liberty against the Romans. Its subsequent history is comprised in that of Belgium. The army consists of 40,000 men; the navy of 12 ships of the line. The government is a limited monarchy.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Archduchy of Austria	{ VIENNA	Danube	330,000
Tyrol	{ Trent* Inspruck	Adige Inn	11,000 13,000
Saltzburg	Saltzburg	Salza	20,000
Carinthia	Clagenuert	Glan	10,000
Carniola	Laybach	Laybach	11,000
Stiria	Gratz	Muhr	33,000
Bohemia	Prague	Moldau	90,000
Moravia	{ Brunn Olmutz	Zwittau March	27,000 11,009
Austrian Poland, or Galicia	{ Lemburg Lublin	Peltew Weiprz	26,000 7,100

*Hungary.*

Hungary Proper	{ Buda Pesth Presburg	Danube	30,000
Transsylvania	Hermanstadt	Szeben	1,500
Bannat of Temes-war	{ Temeswar	Rega	11,098
Sclavonia	Essek	Drave	9,231
Croatia	Carlstadt	Kulpa	3,224
Austrian Italy	(See Italy)		
Austrian Dalmatia	{ Zara Ragusa	Adriatic Sea	8,000
		Adriatic Sea	19,000

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Carpathian*, between Hungary and Galicia; the *Sudetic*, N. of Bohemia; the *Rhaetian* or *Tyrolese Alps*, in the south-west.

**RIVERS.**—The *Danube*, with its tributaries, the *Inn*, *Drave*, *Save*, *Morava*, and *Theiss*.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Vienna*, the capital, one of the most ancient cities of Germany; *Prague*, *Presburg*, *Gratz*, *Pesth*, and *Buda*.

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\* *Trent* is distinguished in ecclesiastical history as having been the place where the last general council of the church was held, from 1545 to 1563.

appears from June to September, at which time it reascends with great force through apertures in the bottom, affording, during the eight months following, abundance of fish; while, in the four summer months, it yields rich pasture. The exports of the whole empire consist chiefly of native agricultural and mineral produce, and are estimated at £6,000,000 sterling.

*Government and Resources.*—The government is a hereditary monarchy, though almost every country subject to the empire enjoys its own code of laws, which are generally mild. The emperor is head of the Germanic Confederation, and has four votes in the general assembly of the Federative Diet. His power in Hungary is very limited, the aristocracy in two legislative chambers managing the affairs of the country. In the other states, excepting Tyrol, the legislatures rarely meet. The army of the empire is computed at half a million in time of war, and nearly 300,000 in time of peace. It consists of 136 regiments, of which 46 are German, and 11 Hungarian. The Austrian maritime force is inconsiderable. The revenue is estimated at £14,250,000. Capital punishments are rare in Austria. Throughout its extensive territories there are few robberies, and murder is little known. When capital punishment is deemed inevitable, it is executed amid public prayers, and with circumstances of great solemnity:—an admirable example, as has been well observed, and worthy of general imitation.

*History.*—Austria, called *Osterich*, (eastern kingdom), soon after the time of Charlemagne, formed, in Roman times, the countries of the *Quadi*, of *Noricum*, and part of *Pannonia*. The original population was chiefly Gothic and Sclavonian. The counts of Hapsburg, which is a small territory in Switzerland, were the original founders of the imperial house of Austria, Rodolph of Hapsburg being raised to the dignity of emperor in 1273. Hungary and Bohemia were added to the Austrian dominions in 1438; the Netherlands, in 1477; and Spain, in 1496. On the resignation of Charles V, these dominions were divided between his son Philip II, who succeeded to Spain and the Netherlands, and his brother Ferdinand, to whom were allotted Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. Ferdinand was subsequently elected emperor of Germany. The house of Austria became extinct in 1740, by the death of Charles VI, without male issue. The present reigning family are descended from the dukes of Lorrain, retaining only the title of emperor of Austria, that of emperor of Germany

*Character.*—The manners of the Austrians are cold and formal, but withal sincere, good-natured, and hospitable. They, of course, partake of the peculiarities found in the German character. They are good soldiers, ingenious artizans, are remarkable for integrity, and free from vices common in other countries. The Hungarians are a brave, magnanimous people, remarkably graceful and handsome in their persons : their dress is very peculiar and becoming, and is imitated by our *Hussars*.\* In many sanguinary contests with the Turks, the Hungarians have been the bulwark of Christendom. The Poles, Italians, &c., who make up the rest of the Austrian empire, have retained the impress of the respective nations, to which they originally belonged.

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## GERMANY.

*Boundaries.*—N., the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic ; W., Holland, Belgium, and France ; S., Switzerland and Italy ; E., Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.

It is situated between  $45^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $6^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from N. to S., 600 miles ; breadth, from E. to W., 600 miles. Superficial content, 184,000 sq. miles. Population, 34,400,000.

Germany was formerly divided into nine great divisions, called circles : *three North*—Westphalia, Lower Saxony, and Upper Saxony ; *three Middle*—Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, and Franconia ; *three South*—Suabia, Bavaria, and Austria. These circles are now subdivided into kingdoms, grand duchies, principalities, &c. Those that belong to Austria, Prussia, and

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\* In the Hungarian language, *Ausser* means the *secondieth*, because twenty peasants are obliged to furnish one horseman to the cavalry.

the Cimbri, and subsequently by the Goths, or Scythians. About a century before Christ, it was invaded by Caesar, whose successors held it as a part of the Roman empire until its fall, when it became a part of the dominions of Charlemagne; and on the failure of his posterity, in the tenth century, was made the seat of the western empire, which had been revived by that monarch a century before. The title of emperor, at this period little more than an empty name, without a square foot of territory to support it, remained elective in Germany until 1806, when Francis II resigned the title of emperor of Germany for that of emperor of Austria, which is still retained.

*Religion.*—In 719, St. Boniface, sent by Pope Gregory II, preached the Christian faith in Germany, and converted the Hessians, Thuringians, &c. He received the crown of martyrdom with St. Eoban and fifty companions, amongst the East Frisons. His countrymen, Sts. Lullus, Buchard, Willibald, and many other apostolic Englishmen, succeeded in planting the faith in Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and the other German nations. St. Hyacinth, the apostle of the north, preached in Germany in 1227. The Roman Catholic religion continued to be the only one known in these countries until the great defection in 1529, when, at the instigation of Luther and his associates, a protest was drawn up in the town of Spire, whence their followers have received the name of *Protestants*. At present the Catholics are more numerous than any of the separated sects, being computed at 6,400,000, with 5,790 Catholic churches. There are eleven Catholic universities, and in Saxony the reigning family is of that religion. Dresden has 186 churches, Catholic and Protestant. Several among the philosophic writers of Germany have lately embraced the Catholic faith.

*Literature.*—The German language, which is a dialect of the Teutonic, has lately attracted much attention, owing to the number of native writers who have made it the vehicle of many works of learning and genius. It was formerly considered as rude and barbarous, and its cultivation was almost totally neglected by the Germans themselves, the greater number of their works being written in Latin, and French being for some time the ordinary language of the courts and nobility. It is exceedingly copious, possessing more words, and affording a greater facility of forming compound words, than any other European language. It varies in its dialects in different provinces; that of Saxony is the purest. Germany has many

*Western Cantons, Three.*

<i>Cantons.</i>	<i>C. Towns</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Geneva	Geneva	L. Geneva	27,177
Pays-de-Vaud	Lausanne	{ N. of L. Geneva	10,000
Neufchatel	Neufchatel	L. Neufchatel	4,715

*Northern Cantons, Seven.*

Basle, or Bale	Basle	Rhine	16,420
Argovia	Aarau	Aar	3,000
Zurich	Zurich	L. Zurich	10,640
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	Rhine	2,000
Thurgovia	Frauenfeld	Murg	1,800
St. Gall	St. Gall	Steinbach	10,000
Appenzell	Appenzell	Setter	6,000

*Central Cantons, Nine.*

Friburg	Friburg	Saane	6,500
Berne	Berne	Aar	21,000
Solothurn	Solothuru	Aar	4,200
Lucerne	Lucerne	L. Lucerne	6,855
Underwalden	Stantz	Reuss	2,100
Uri	Altorf	Reuss	4,000
Zug	Zug	L. Zug	12,900
Schweitz	Schweitz	L. Lowerz	4,900
Glarus	Glarus	Linth	4,000

*Southern Cantons, Three.*

Valais	Sion	Rhone	5,000
Grisons	Coire	Plessur	3,350
Ticino	Lugano	L. Lugano	4,350

**MOUNTAINS.**—The *Alps*, the loftiest summits of which are, *Mount Rosa*, *Great St. Bernard*, *Mount Simplon*, and *St. Gothard*.

**LAKES.**—*Geneva*, on the Rhone, remarkable for the beauty of its surrounding scenery; *Neufchatel*, on a tributary of the Aar; *Lucerne*, on the Reuss; *Zurich*, on the Limmat; *Constance*, on the Rhine, between Switzerland and Germany.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone*, *Rhine*, *Aar*, *Reuss*, *Limmat*, *Inn*, *Ticino*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Berne*, the capital of the largest canton; *Geneva*; *Lausanne*; *Basle*; *Zurich*; and *Altorf*, famous for the patriot, Tell's, courageous opposition to the tyrant, Geisler.

*Climate and face of the country.*—The climate of this country, though generally healthful, varies much; the heat in the valleys being sometimes oppressive, while the cold in the elevated parts is severe. No country, in its general surface, can present scenes so astonishing and delightful; the extensive and precipitous glacier being contrasted with the placid lake; and the beauty and luxuriance of a southern climate in the valley, with the bleakness and sterility of a polar landscape on the mountain. The Swiss cottages are remarkably neat, and the grounds are well cultivated. In the Alpine regions, the people are subject to a peculiar disease, called *goitre*, consisting in an enormous swelling of the glands of the lower jaw. *Albinos* are also frequent in the same regions.

*Produce.*—The products are, the coarser kinds of grain, flax, tobacco, and many kinds of fruit, including even the grape and lemon. The animals are, the ibex, or rock goat, which will ascend a perpendicular rock, fifteen feet high, apparently by the impulse of its first spring, touching it three times ere it reaches the top; the chamois, the skin of which is so much used for gloves, and cleaning plate; the marmot, an animal of the mouse kind; the golden vulture, golden eagle, &c. Horses, sheep, goats, and deer are in great abundance, and constitute the principal wealth of the country. Iron is the chief mineral; but silver, copper, lead, and even some gold, are also found, besides granite and porphyry in considerable quantities; also serpentines, jaspers, agates, asbestos, various petrifications, and rock-crystals, which are sometimes so large as to weigh 7 or 8 cwt. The manufactures are limited. The principal are of watches, of which a great number is annually exported; silks, printed cottons, linen, and cheese.

*Curiosities.*—The natural curiosities are chiefly of the scenic kind; such as the tremendous precipices, glaciers, torrents, and cataracts of the Alpine solitudes. From these majestic heights, at the approach of spring, the glaciers descend a little, forming immense rents or fissures, accompanied with a sound like

have persevered in the Catholic faith, are Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, and Tessin. In eight of the cantons the Catholic religion is established; in seven the Protestant. In the remaining cantons, the number of Catholics and Protestants is nearly equal.

*Literature.*—The language in some cantons is the German, in which the debates of the Diet are always held; in some French, in others Italian, and what is called the Romanesch, which is a dialect of the Latin. There is a university at Basle; and colleges are established at Geneva, Berne, Zurich, and Lausanne: the people of all ranks are well educated and intelligent, according to their conditions in life. Switzerland has produced many learned men: Gesner, the Bernouillis, Euler, and Pestalozzi are among the most distinguished. The systems of education established by Pestalozzi at Yverdun, and by Fellenberg at Hofwyl, have excited much attention.

*Character.*—The Swiss have been long admired for their probity and ardent love of liberty. They are remarkable for their attachment to their native country. This feeling is liable to be awakened by the most trifling circumstances. Hence, in the French armies, the tune called the *Ranz des Vaches*, often sung by the Swiss milkmaids, was carefully interdicted, because it melted the rough Swiss soldiers into tears, and sometimes produced desertion. Religious innovations, and the influx of strangers, have removed much of what was beautiful and antique in the Swiss character.

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## FRANCE.

*Boundaries.*—N., the English Channel and Belgium; W., the Bay of Biscay; S., the Pyrenees and Mediterranean; E., Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

It is situated between  $42^{\circ} 20'$  and  $51^{\circ} 5'$  N. lat., and between  $5^{\circ}$  W. and  $8^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from

*Normandy, Five Departments.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Lower Seine	Rouen	Seine	90,000
	Havre de Grace	Seine	23,816
	Dieppe	Eng. Channel	16,061
Eure	Evreux	Iton	9,963
Cavaldoes	Caen	Orne	39,146
The Channel	St. Lô	Vere	8,500
	Cherbourg	Eng. Channel	18,433
Orne	Alençon	Sarthe	14,000

*Isle of France, Four Departments.*

Aisne	{ Laon	Thesin	8,400
Oise	{ St. Quentin	Somme	17,700
Seine and Oise	Beauvais	Thesin	13,000
Seine	Versailles	Seine	30,000
Seine and Marne	{ PARIS	Seine	900,000
	{ St. Denis	Seine	9,686
	Melun	Seine	6,622

*Champagne, Four Departments.*

Ardennes	{ Mezzières	Meuse	3,759
	{ Sedan	Meuse	13,660
Marne	{ Châlons	Marne	12,500
	{ Rheims	Veale	33,972
Aube	Troyes	Seine	39,143
	{ Chaumont	Marne	6,318
Upper Marne	{ Langres	Marne	7,460

*Caen*, where William the Conqueror was buried, 1087.—*Cherbourg* was the principal naval station of France during the reign of *Bonneparte*, who expended nearly 5 millions sterling on the improvement of its harbour.—*Rouen*, where the *Yv. de la Salle* died, on Good Friday, 1719.—*Beauvais* is famed for its beautiful tapestry.—*Versailles* is distinguished for its splendid palace, and beautiful fountains and gardens.—*St. Denis* is noted for its splendid abbey, in which the French kings are buried.—*Champagne* is celebrated for the wine to which it gives name.—*Rheims*, the ecclesiastical capital of France, and the place whence the kings of France used to be crowned.—*Troyes*, noted for its great fairs, from which our *Troy-weight* received its name.—*Langres* is the highest situated town in France, and celebrated for its excellent cutlery.

*Poitou, Three Departments.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Vendée	{ Fontenay-le- Comte	Vendée	
Two Sèvres	Niort	Sèvre	16,175
Vienne	Poitiers	Clain	23,128

*Aunis, Saintonge, and Angoumois, Two Departments.*

Lower Charente	{ Rochelle Rochefort	Bay of Biscay	14,630
Charente	{ Angouleme Cognac	Charente	15,300
		Charente	3,409

**MIDLAND PROVINCES, NINE.***Touraine, One Department.*

Indre and Loire	Tours	Loire	23,233
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*Orleanais, Three Departments.*

Eure and Loire	Chartres	Eure	14,439
Loiret	Orleans	Loire	42,000
Loire and Cher	Blois	Loire	13,138

*Berry, Two Departments.*

Cher	Bourges	Auron	19,730
Indre	Châteauroux	Indre	11,587

*Nivernais, One Department.*

Nievre	Nevers	Nievre	15,800
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*Bourbonnais, One Department.*

Allier	Moulins	Allier	14,672
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*Angouleme* is noted for its paper manufactures.—*Cognac* has been long celebrated for its excellent brandy.—*Tours*, where St. Patrick received the clerical tonsure.—*Nevers* is celebrated for its enamel and porcelain works.—*Moulins*, the birth-place of Marshal Villiers and the Duke of Berwick.

*Provence, Three Departments.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on.</i>	<i>Pop. of. C. Towns.</i>
Lower Alps	Digne	Bleone	4,000
Var	Toulon	Mediterranean	28,419
Mouths of Rhone	{ Marseilles Aix	Mediterranean Are	145,115 22,575

*SOUTHERN PROVINCES, SEVEN.**Guienne and Gascony, Nine Departments.*

Gironde	Bordeaux	Garonne	109,467
Dordogne	Perigueux	Ile	8,956
Lot	Cahors	Lot	12,056
Aveyron	Rhodez	Aveyron	
Tarn and Garonne	Montauban	Tarn	25,460
Lot and Garonne	Agen	Garonne	12,600
Landes	Mont-de-Marsan	Bidouze	3,774
Gers	Auch	Gers	9,800
Upper Pyrenees	Tarbes	Adour	9,700

*Languedoc, Eight Departments.*

Ardèche	Privas	Rhône	4,200
Upper Loire	Le Puy	Borne	15,000
Lozère	Mendee	Lot	5,828
Gard	Nismes	Gard	41,266
Hérault	Montpellier	Lez	35,825
Tarn	Alby	Tarn	11,655
Upper Garonne	Toulouse	Garonne	59,630
Aude	{ Carcassonne Narbonne	Aude Canal	17,394 10,246

*County of Avignon, One Department.*

Vaucluse	Avignon	Rhône	29,889
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*Aix* is noted for its hot baths.—*Cahors*.—In the neighbourhood of this town is produced the famous wine called *Vin de Grâce*.—*Narbonne* is celebrated for excellent honey.—*Avignon* belonged to the Pope from the middle of the fourteenth century till the revolution.

and *Moselle*, flow northward through Belgium; the *Rhine* separates Alsace from Germany.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—*Paris*, the capital, remarkable for its extent, public buildings, gardens, and literary and scientific institutions; *Lyons*, the second city in France, celebrated for its manufacture of silk, and still more, as being the place in which “the Society for the Propagation of the Faith” had its origin; *Rouen*, with a fine cathedral built by William the Conqueror; *Tours*, where Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, in 732; *Orleans*, memorable for its siege in 1428; *Strasbourg*, noted for its cathedral, the tower of which is 468 feet high; *Nismes*, celebrated for its ancient Roman monuments; *Montpellier*, famous for its pure air and mild climate; *Toulouse*, a place of considerable trade, and the seat of a university.

**CHIEF PORTS.**—*Marseilles*, founded by the Phœceans, 539 years before Christ; *Toulon*, the chief station on the Mediterranean, for the French navy; *Bayonne*, famous for hams and chocolate; *Bordeaux*, noted for its wine, brandy, and fruits; *Nantes*, with an extensive foreign trade; *Brest*, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic; *Calais*, in the possession of the English, from 1347 to 1558; *Havre-de-Grace*,\* at the mouth of the Seine, with a strong citadel.

*Climate and Soil.*—France, considered with regard to climate, has the advantage of England in the general clearness of the air; but it varies much, according to the situation of the provinces; those in the south and middle, being the most mild and genial. It is rather a level than a mountainous country; the rocky mountaines of Auvergne, Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Provence, dwindling into insignificance, when

\* *Havre* is a French term, signifying *haven* or *harbour*.

In a few years after, the French, headed by the famous *Jean of Arc*, gained many victories over the English; and, though again subdued, succeeded in expelling them from the country in 1450. The most remarkable events, since that time, have been the assassination of Henry IV, of Bourbon, in 1606; the long and prosperous reign of Louis XIV, which was the Augustan era of French literature; the civil wars occasioned by the Huguenots; the sanguinary revolution of 1793; the beheading of the king, Louis XVI; the establishment and subversion of the republic; and the rise, conquests, and downfall of Buonaparte. In 1814, the ancient royal line of the Bourbons was restored, which still retains possession of the throne in the person of Louis Philippe, the present king of the French.

*Religion.*—The Franks, with their king, Clovis, were pagans till the year 496, fifteen years after the foundation of the French monarchy. Clovis, after having long resisted the endeavours of his queen, St. Clotildis, to induce him to forsake his idols, happened one day, during a doubtful conflict with the Germans, to invoke the God of the Christians; his prayers were instantly heard, and he gained a complete victory. Clovis was soon after baptized, with 3,000 of his subjects, by St. Remigius, archbishop of Rheims. The Franks have ever since professed the Catholic faith, notwithstanding the violent efforts made to suppress it by the Waldenses and Albigenses in the 12th century, and again, in the 16th, by the Calvinists. But it was during the frantic period of the revolution, into which unhappy France was plunged by the infamous and anti-christian writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, D'Alembert, and their miserable accomplices, that religion received the greatest shock it had ever experienced in this country. The clergy, especially, were subjected to a severe persecution: from the year 1792 to 1795, nearly 3000 were put to death; and about 30,000 were under the necessity of saving themselves by flight. The total number of martyrs to the faith, during those unhappy times, is computed at 24,000, and of voluntary exiles, 60,000. Vain, however, were even those terrific efforts, to falsify the promises made to the Church by its divine Founder. In five years after, the Roman Catholic religion was formally re-established by the French government, with Buonaparte at its head: it still continues the religion of the land, triumphant over the persecution both of the pen and of the guillotine, protected by the state, and extending its sacred influence over the minds, not only of the rising generation at home, but by the agency

wants and conveniences of others;—if these be the criterion, by which we may judge of a people, the French, with all the faults of their character, must be acknowledged as holding a pre-eminent rank among the nations of the earth.—The great activity and prominent station of the female sex is everywhere conspicuous: they are seen managing the shops, carrying on great manufactories, and joining in the hardest toils of the loom and of the field. The French Sisters of Charity and of Mercy, in the discharge of the laborious functions of instructing the poor, and attending the sick, are eminently distinguished, as well for their great efficiency, as for their fervent zeal.

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## SPAIN.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; W., the Atlantic and Portugal; S. and E., the Mediterranean.

It is situated between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ} 46'$  N. lat., and between  $9^{\circ} 13'$  W., and  $3^{\circ} 15'$  E. long. Length, from Cape Creux to the W. of Galicia, 650 miles; breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Straits of Gibraltar, 550 miles. Superficial content, 230,000 square miles. Population, 13,958,000.

Spain is divided into 14 provinces, which, with their chief towns, are as follow:—

### *Northern Provinces, Four.*

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Galicia	St. Iago de Comp.	Soria	19,000
	Corunna	B. of Biscay	13,000
	Ferrol	Atlantic	13,000
Asturias	Oviedo	Ove & Deva	10,000
Biscay	Bilboa	Ybaichalval	15,000
Navarre	St. Sebastian	B. of Biscay	9,000
	Pampeluna	Arga	15,000

*Gata*, in Granada; *Palos*, in Murcia; *St. Martin*, in Valencia; *St. Sebastian* and *Creux*, in Catalonia.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Santillanos*, extending from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile*, extending from Navarre towards Portugal; *Sierra de Toledo*,\* in New Castile; *Sierra Morena*, between New Castile and Andalusia; *Sierra Nevada*, in Granada, and *Montserrat* in Catalonia.

RIVERS.—The *Ebro* falls into the Mediterranean. The *Minho*, *Douro*, *Tagus*, and *Guadalquivir*, flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Madrid*, the capital, 2200 feet above the level of the sea; *Bilboa*, on the coast of Biscay; *Saragossa*, remarkable for its resistance against the French in 1808-9; *Barcelona*, the second city and largest seaport in Spain; *Valencia*; *Alicant*; *Granada*, the residence of the Moorish kings; *Seville*, the birth-place of Cervantes, in 1549. *Cadiz*, the second seaport in the kingdom; *Gibraltar*, possessed by the British since 1704; *Salamanca*, celebrated for its university.

Climate and Soil.—The climate of Spain is generally delightful, especially along the coast, and on the elevated lands; but in the valleys, and in the interior, the heat in summer is excessive. The face of the country is beautiful through the greater part of the year: though mountainous, it is full of bloom and verdure, abounding in vineyards, orange-groves, and rich pastureage, while the hills are fragrant with wild thyme and other odorous shrubs. There are many forests. Gypsum, or plaster-of-paris, an excellent manure, forms the substratum of the soil, which is generally light, though exceedingly fertile.

Produce, Zoology, &c.—The fruits are abundant and various;

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\* In Spain, the term *Sierra*, and in Portugal, *Serra*, (a saw,) is applied to the teeth-like appearance which the summits of a ridge of mountains present at a distance.

a century later they were totally expelled the country. In 1701, the French house of Bourbon was called to the Spanish throne in the person of Philip V, grandson of Louis XIV; a circumstance which produced a great alteration in the national manners. In 1808, Buonaparte, by force, placed his brother Joseph on the throne. This aroused the indignation of the Spaniards, whose obstinate and heroic resistance was such as to attract the sympathies and admiration of Europe. To the success of their arms, aided by their English allies, may be traced the beginning of that great conqueror's downfall. Ferdinand VII was restored: but his having abolished the law of inheritance, gave rise, after his death, to a war of succession, which deluged the country with the blood of her own children, and terminated in favour of Maria Isabella, the present queen of Spain.

*Religion.*—For many ages the Spanish and Portuguese have unwaveringly adhered to the Catholic faith; and at present, notwithstanding the demoralising effect of protracted civil wars, and many assaults, open and covert, from various quarters, together with the toleration offered by the law, no other religion is professed in any part of the Peninsula. Unhappily, however, the name of liberty, so dear to the human breast, has lately, in Spain, through the design or ignorance of her rulers, been stained with excesses, for which one can find a parallel no nearer than the times of Henry VIII of England, and his immediate successors. Convents, which were both an ornament and a protection to the country, have been suppressed; the pastors have been deprived of their property, and in many instances subjected to severe persecution. These events are the more to be lamented in a country which boasts of having birth to a St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies; to a St. Lewis Bertrand, apostle of South America; to St. Dominic and St. Ignatius, the founders of two illustrious religious orders; and to an innumerable host of holy, learned, and apostolic men, who illustrated the Church by their sanctity and writings, and spread the light of faith over the widely-extended dominions of that once great nation.

*Literature.*—The Spanish language is derived from the Roman; many of the words, however, are from the Arabic. It is grave, sonorous, and of exquisite melody, exhibiting much of the slow and formal manner of the Orientals. The literature of Spain is highly respectable, though little known

Spain to the Rock of Lisbon, 150 miles. Superficial content, 36,500 square miles. Population, nearly 4,000,000.

Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, which, with their chief towns, are as follows:—

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on.</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Entre-douro-e-Minho	Braga	Cavado	14,400
	Oporto	Douro	70,000
Tras-os-Montes	Braganza	Sabor	4,000
Beira	Coimbra	Mondego	15,200
Estremadura	Lisbon	Tagus	260,000
	Setubal	Sado	15,000
Alentejo	Evora	Aqueduct of Sertorius	10,000
	Elvas	Guadiana	10,000
Algarve	Faro	G. of Cadiz	8,400
	Lagos	Atlantic	6,800
	Tavira	Segua	8,600

ISLANDS.—The *Azores*, in the Atlantic, the chief of which are, *St. Michael*, *Tercia*, *Pico*, and *Fayal*; the *Madeiras* and *Cape Verde Islands*, on the coast of Africa.

CAPES.—*Rock of Lisbon*,\* and *Cape Espichel*, in Estremadura; *Cape St. Vincent*, S. W. of Algarve.

MOUNTAINS.—*Serra d' Estrella*, in Beira and Estremadura.

RIVERS.—The *Minho*, forming part of the northern boundary of Portugal; the *Douro*, separating Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Tras-os-Montes from Beira; the *Mondego*, flowing through Beira; the *Tagus*, through

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\* The *Rock of Lisbon* is the most westerly point of the continent of Europe, being  $3^{\circ} 30'$  W. longitude.

a powerful people, made many maritime discoveries, rivalling in the eastern hemisphere, the enterprise of the Spaniards in the west. The passage to India, round the Cape of Good-Hope, and the tracing of the western coast of Africa, were amongst the most important. In 1580 the Spaniards, under Philip II, subdued this country, but were expelled in 1640; when John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne, which is still occupied by his family. During the war against Buonaparte, the royal family sought refuge in Brazil; but, on the final discomfiture of the French by the British and native forces, were restored; and Donna Maria da Gloria now wears the crown of Portugal.

*Religion.*—The religious history of Portugal is nearly the same as that of Spain. It has been equally remarkable for long-continued fidelity to the Catholic faith, which it yet retains. The zeal and labours of the Portuguese missionaries are still conspicuous in all those extensive and distant regions, once subject to this enterprising nation. The Portuguese monarch was styled, *Most Faithful Majesty*.

*Literature.*—Though the Portuguese language bears a close resemblance to the Spanish, being derived, like it, from the Latin, yet it is peculiar in its construction and terminations. In it, as in the other southern languages of Europe, the use of vowels is predominant. Portugal has two universities, those of Coimbra and Evora. Camoens, as a poet, holds a high rank, though many others have attained celebrity. The government supports a male and female school in every parish; and where the parishes are large, two schools are provided for each sex; but in consequence of the uncontrolled liberty of the masters, there being no organized general system, abuses have crept in, and education is, on that account, partially neglected.

*Character.*—The Portuguese are extremely charitable and singularly temperate; attached to their country and with few exceptions to their religion. In their intercourse with each other even the lowest amongst them display a courtesy of demeanour which is confined to the higher ranks of society in these countries. They have been usually represented by foreigners as vindictive and blood-thirsty; whereas, in point of fact, they are less so than most other people. In the various revolutions that have occurred, during the last few years, scarcely an individual was put to death in cold blood, though party spirit was inflamed to a high degree of exasperation.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C.Towns.</i>
Bulgaria	Sophia	Isker	50,000
	Schumla	N. of Mt. Hæmus	30,000
	Rutschuk	Danube	30,000
	Silistris	Danube	20,000
	Nicopoli	Danube	10,000
	Varina	Varna	16,000
	Widdin	Danube	20,000
Servia	Belgrade	Danube	30,000
	Semendria	Danube	10,000
Bosnia, including part of Croatia & Dalmatia.	Bosnia-Serajo	Bosna	70,000
	Mostar	Narenta	9,000
	Bihatch	Unna	3,000
	Janina	A lake	40,000
Albania	Scutari	L. Zeta & Bacana	20,000
	Constantinople	Bosphorus	400,000
	Adrianople	Maritza	100,000
	Philippopolis	Maritza	30,000
	Gallipoli	Dardanelles	15,000
	Salonica	Gulf of Salonica	70,000
	Seres	Strouma	30,000
	Larissa	Salembria	25,000

ISLANDS.—*Candia*, in the Mediterranean; *Lemnos*, in the Archipelago.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Balkan*, or *Hæmus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia; *Rhodope*, *Athos*, *Olympus*, *Ossa*, *Pelion*, and *Pindus*, in Roumelia.

GULFS.—*Salonica*, *Cassandri*, *Monte Santo*, *Contessa*, and *Saros*, in the south of Roumelia.

RIVERS.—The *Danube* separates Bulgaria from Wallachia, and falls into the Black Sea; the *Maritza* and *Vardar* flow through Roumelia into the Archipelago; and the *Salambria* falls into the Gulf of Salonica.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Constantinople*, founded by Constantine the Great, in 330; *Adrianople*, formerly the capital, and now the second city in Turkey; *Salonica*, a commercial city; *Belgrade*, and *Schumla*,

both strongly fortified ; *Sophia*, the capital of Bulgaria ; and *Janina*, surrounded with groves and gardens.

*Climate and Soil.*—Turkey in Europe has a charming climate, especially in Macedonia and Wallachia. The soil is uncommonly fertile ; yet agriculture is in a very backward and depressed state, owing to the indolence of the husbandmen, and the excessive and arbitrary exactions of the government on the fruits of their toil.

*Produce, Zoology, &c.*—This country produces wheat, the sugar-cane, rice, almonds, chesnuts, maize, tobacco, grapes, melons, figs, oranges, olives, &c. The animals are, the camel, the spirited and beautiful Thessalian horse, the Wallachian sheep, distinguished by their graceful spiral horns : the jackal is occasionally found, and numerous packs of dogs infest the towns and highways. The mines of this country are little wrought ; though, in the time of Philip of Macedon, the gold mines of Philippi are stated to have produced annually to the value of nearly £3,000,000 sterling. The island of Thasos is likewise celebrated for its mines of the same metal.

The commerce, which is chiefly carried on by foreigners, consists principally in the exportation of carpets, currants, figs, saffron, silk, and drugs. The manufactures are inconsiderable.

*Curiosities.*—The famous subterranean labyrinth of Crete is esteemed a great curiosity. It extends its mazes to such a distance, that the visitor must uncoil a line of 400 fathoms, fixed at the entrance, for the purpose of enabling him to find his way out, after exploring the interior. There are, besides, numberless places interesting to the traveller, from their classical and historical associations. The beauty of the scenery in the mountainous regions can scarcely be surpassed. The pass of Platamona, on the north of Mount Olympus, is encompassed with rocks that rise to the height of 3,000 feet ; the famous pass of Thermopylae is also very imposing ; but neither can vie with that in the ancient Megaris, between the Scironian rocks and the Salonic gulf, where the traveller, in walking along the narrow path near these precipices, appears suspended between the ocean and the sky.

*Government and Resources.*—The government is despotic, the Grand Seignior being absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects, by whom he is considered as reigning by

divine commission, and uniting in himself the legislative, executive, judicial, and ecclesiastical powers : these he frequently exercises in the most arbitrary and tyrannical manner. His authority, however, has, for a considerable time past, been rapidly declining. The army numbers over 200,000 men : the navy, which consisted of 40 large ships, was nearly all destroyed at Navarino, in 1827. The revenue is supposed to be £7,000,000 sterling.

*History and Religion.*—The Turks were originally a Tartar tribe, dwelling between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. European Turkey, comprising the ancient Thrace, Macedon, and other smaller kingdoms, was reduced to a Roman province when St. Paul the Apostle, and his fellow-labourers, preached the Gospel through its different states. In the third century, Constantine the Great removed his court to Byzantium, which he adorned with many stately buildings, giving it the name of *Constantinople*. At his death, the Roman empire was divided between his sons ; and hence the distinction of the *Eastern* and *Western Empires*. Notwithstanding this civil division, the bishop of Rome was acknowledged head of the universal Church ; and in the Council of Chalcedon, in 451, the see of Constantinople was declared next to that of Rome, a privilege which Alexandria had, until then, enjoyed. In 886, Photius, a man of extensive learning, but a daring hypocrite, procured the banishment of St. Ignatius, the patriarch, and usurped the see of Constantinople. He was the author of the first Greek schism. Michael Cerularius, the excommunicated patriarch, completed what Photius had begun. He presumed to excommunicate the bishop of Rome and the whole Latin Church, in 1053 ; from which epoch, the great schism between the Greek and Latin churches is dated. They were again united in 1274, at the second council of Lyons, Gregory X being pope, and Michael Palæologus emperor of the Greeks. Michael died in 1282. Scarcely had he ceased to breathe, when his son Andronicus, who had ever been averse to the union, openly avowed his principles, and plunged the Greek church a second time into schism, in which it continued till the year 1439, when John Palæologus VII, Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople, and a number of Greek bishops, who assisted at the Council of Ferrara, convoked by Pope Eugenius, in 1438, solemnly renounced the schism in the name of the Greek nation. Notwithstanding this, and in despite of the imperial and patriarchal authorities, in 1452, a general revolt threw everything into anarchy, and the schism was again re-

newed. This last infidelity of the Greeks was followed, in the next year, by the total destruction of their empire. Constantinople, in which the heresies of the Arians, Macedonians, Nestorians, Eutychians, Monothelites, Iconoclasts, and Photians, had long been fostered by her patriarchs and emperors, was taken by Mahomet, emperor of the Turks, on the 29th of May, 1453. The slaughter of Greeks was immense : the emperor, Constantine XIII., was killed while fighting in the streets ; thousands took to flight ; and the imperial city was left almost a desert. Since that time, the Greeks who profess the Christian religion, have been held in the most grievous subjection. Their late struggles with their Turkish master have emancipated them from the hard yoke which they had so long borne ; and prince Otho of Bavaria was chosen as the new sovereign of Greece. The number of Catholics in European Turkey is estimated at 1,000,000 ; Greek church, 4,000,000 ; Mussulmans, 3,700,000 ; Jews and Armenians, about 300,000.

*Literature.*—The Turkish language is a dialect of the Tatarian ; though not copious, it is manly and energetic. It is the easiest to be acquired of any language that we know, having only one conjugation of verbs, one declension of nouns, and no gender. In the Asiatic provinces, Arabic is spoken. The chief object of education among the Turks is, to learn to speak their native language with purity and ease, and to become acquainted with the laws and religion of their country, as contained in the koran. The country has produced several poets ; but science and general literature are neglected, and the lower ranks are almost totally devoid of education. The Lazarite Fathers have a college at Constantinople, where the children of the first families in the city are educated ; they have also a school, which is attended by 150 day scholars. The Sisters of Charity also have schools in this city, containing 230 pupils. In Smyrna, 500 children, of both sexes, are educated by the disciples of St. Vincent ; and both here and at Constantinople, the Brothers of the Christian Schools of France have establishments for the gratuitous education of poor boys.

*Character.*—The Turks are, in general, a well-formed and robust race of men ; their hair and eyes are of a dark brown. They are grave and sedate in their demeanour, but when agitated by passion, are ferocious and ungovernable. They are indolent in their habits, temperate in eating and drinking, have few wants, and are liable to few diseases. Their religious tenets inspire them with contempt for those of a different

creed; their despotic government makes them blindly submissive to their superiors, and accustoms them to govern their inferiors without any regard to law or humanity. The national character of the Turks is quite oriental, and in every point contrary to that of the Western European nations. The men wear long flowing robes; they sit cross-legged, especially at meals; as a mark of respect they take off their shoes, and not the turban; in eating, they use the fingers only, without knife or fork; and sleep, not on beds, but on couches laid upon the ground.

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## GREECE.

*Boundaries.*—N., Turkey; W. and S., the Mediterranean; E., the Archipelago.

It is situated between  $36^{\circ} 23'$  and  $39^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $21^{\circ} 10'$  and  $24^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from N. to S., 170 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 150 miles. Superficial content, 18,600 square miles. Population, 811,435.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Continental Greece or Livadia	Athens	G. of Egina	12,000
	Thebes	G. of Lepanto	2,500
	Missolonghi	G. of Lepanto	
	Livadia	G. of Lepanto	10,000
	Salonica	G. of Salonica	5,000
	Lepanto	G. of Lepanto	2,000
	Tripolitza	{ Base of Mt. Mae- nalus	12,000
The Morea	Navarino	S. W. Coast	
	Corinth	Isth. of Corinth	2,000
	Mistra	{ Base of Mount Taygetus	4,000
	Argos	G. of Nauplia	6,000
	Nauplia	G. of Nauplia	12,000
	Napoli di Malvasia	{ S. E. Coast	6,000
	Modon	S. W. Coast	7,000
	Coron	Bay of Coron	5,000
	Patras	G. of Lepanto	8,000

Mitchelstown, Co. Cork; Santorini, a volcanic island, about a mile in diameter, which arose from the sea in 1707. Besides these are the ruins of ancient cities, and various scenes of classic and historic interest, which meet the eye at almost every step.

The manufactures consist principally of carpets, *ceamas*, cotton, and silk. The *carrying trade* was brisk amongst the islands previous to the revolution, and seems reviving at present.

*History.*—The early history of Greece is one of the most interesting in pagan antiquity. No nation, previous to Christianity, attained an equal eminence in every department of literature. The poets, philosophers, physicians, heroes, statesmen, orators, painters, and sculptors, of this country, have left a fame behind them, which still fills the world, and which time has served but to confirm. Her philosophers will ever be renowned for the sublime morality inculcated in their writings, as well as for their extraordinary wisdom and penetration; nevertheless, they are justly reproached by St. Paul, with having risen superior to the idolatrous superstitions of their time, and discovered the unity of the Godhead by the light of reason only; while yet, they had never the courage to proclaim aloud the truth which they believed. Perhaps, in estimating the value of their discoveries in this respect, the co-existence of the Hebrew revelation ought not to be forgotten.

*Religion.*—Greece lost its independence 337 years before Christ, when it was conquered by Philip of Macedon. In less than two centuries after, it became a Roman province; and was such when it received the Christian faith, by the preaching of St. Paul.—(See Turkey in Europe.) After its unhappy fall into schism, Greece continued to groan under Turkish tyranny, from 1453 to the present century. A successful revolt, commenced in 1822, restored the independence of Greece, after a sanguinary struggle of many years. Their success seems mainly attributable to the intervention of the principal European powers. Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is the present sovereign. The number of Catholics at present in Greece and the Ionian islands, is computed at 180,000. The government is now monarchical.

*Literature.*—The modern Greeks still speak and write the language of their ancestors, but with a few variations; it is called *Romaic*. Whatever portion of learning exists among

the Greeks, is principally to be found in the monasteries. They are, however, attending as much to education as can be expected from a people who have so lately thrown off the trammels of slavery : schools of mutual instruction are established at Athens, Argos, Tripolitza, Missolonghi, and most of the islands, and an academy at Argos.

*Character.*—The Greeks are a lively and ingenious people, possessing a natural grace in manner, unequalled by any other nation ; but they are accused of being treacherous, dissembling, and artful—vices which their degraded state of subjection too naturally tended to generate or nurture. The reproach, however, seems to be due to the inhabitants of towns, and to the chiefs, not to the peasantry, who are a fine race. Indeed, the great actions performed in the course of the late contest, are more than sufficient to silence those who pretend that this nation has entirely lost its energies.

Front of the book showing the binding and spine. The spine features the title 'Greece' and the author's name 'John M. Thompson'. The front cover shows some decorative gold-tooled patterns, including a central floral motif and some geometric designs near the edges. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed.

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## ASIA.

## GENERAL VIEW.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Europe, the Sea of Azoph, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Levant, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; S., the Indian Ocean; E., the Pacific Ocean.

It is situated between  $1^{\circ} 30'$  and  $78^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $170^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from the Dardanelles to the Isles of Japan, 6,000 miles; breadth, from Cape Severo in Siberia, to the S. of Malacca, 5,400 miles. Population, 460,000,000.

Countries.	Chief Towns.	N. Lat.	E. Long.
1. Turkey in Asia	Aleppo	$35^{\circ} 30'$	$37^{\circ} 25'$
2. Arabia	Mecca	$21^{\circ} 28'$	$40^{\circ} 15'$
3. Persia	Teheran	$28^{\circ} 20'$	$78^{\circ} 15'$
4. Afghanistan	Cabul	$34^{\circ} 54'$	$68^{\circ} 38'$
5. Hindostan	{ Delhi	$28^{\circ} 37'$	$77^{\circ} 40'$
	{ Calcutta	$22^{\circ} 34'$	$84^{\circ} 25'$
6. Eastern Peninsula	{ Ava	$21^{\circ} 00'$	$90^{\circ} 30'$
7. China	Pekin	$39^{\circ} 54'$	$116^{\circ} 27'$
8. Tibet	Lassa	$29^{\circ} 30'$	$91^{\circ} 25'$
9. Chinese Tartary	Sagalien Oula	$50^{\circ} 6'$	$127^{\circ}, 25'$
10. Independent Tartary	{ Samarcand	$39^{\circ} 37'$	$64^{\circ} 15'$
11. Siberia	Tobolsk	$58^{\circ} 12'$	$68^{\circ} 18'$
12. Japan	Jeddo	$35^{\circ} 40'$	$139^{\circ} 50'$

*ISLANDS.*—*Cyprus*, in the Levant; *Ceylon*, S. of Hindostan; *Hainan*, in the Chinese Sea; *Formosa*, E. of China; and the *Japan Islands*, E. of Chinese Tartary.

*PENINSULAS.*—*Malacca*, the most southerly part

*Lena*, *Venisei*, and *Oby*, in Siberia, fall into the Northern Ocean; and the *Sihon* and *Oxus*, in Independent Tartary, fall into the sea of Aral.

LAKES.—The *Caspian Sea*, on the N. of Persia; the *Sea of Aral*, in Independent Tartary; *Lake Baikal*, in the South of Siberia.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Babelmandel*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Straits of Ormus*, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; *Palk's Strait*, between Hindostan and Ceylon; the *Straits of Malacca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra; and *Bhering's Straits*, between Asia and N. America.

*Climate and Natural Features*.—The greater part of Asia is situated in the north temperate zone; that in the torrid zone being only one-seventh, and that in the frigid one-seventeenth of the entire. The central region consists of an assemblage of naked mountains, and of vast and very elevated plains or table-lands, considered the highest in the world. The southern region, or India, is sheltered from the cold blasts of Tibet by its mountains, and is excessively hot; while the north, or Siberia, is the very reverse. The countries lying to the east have, by reason of the extreme cold of the central plateaux on the one side, and the uniform temperature of the ocean on the other, a climate less warm than places in Europe situated under the same latitude. A line drawn from Mingrelia along Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, and Cashmere, across Tibet, and north of Corea, will, generally speaking, trace the limit between the hot and cold climates of Asia. The transition from the one to the other is very rapid.

ZOOLOGY.—It has been ascertained that there are in the world 1346 distinct species of quadrupeds. Of this number 422 are found in Asia, though only 288 of them are peculiar to this continent. The arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and America, possess the same genera, and in many instances the same species; even the varieties are extremely similar in their minutest features. In the temperate regions of these continents, a striking difference exists in the zoology; although, with few exceptions, the peculiar genera of the one are represented by analogous genera in the other. It may be worthy of remark, that in the geographic distribution of animals, those

regions inhabited by the five distinct varieties of man, are those which mark the zoological provinces.

*Inhabitants.*—We find almost all the races, into which the human family is divided, dispersed over the surface of this continent. According to their physical classification, the Caucasian, or white race, prevails from the centre of Asia towards the west and north-west; and the Mongolian, or yellowish race, from the same point towards the east and north-east. The black, or Ethiopian, (the third great family of man), may be met with in the extensive valleys between Cashmere and Tibet. The Malay, or dark-brown race, with whom may be classed the Papuas, or Austral negroes, inhabit the peninsula of Malacca and the Australian islands; but the copper-coloured races of America are not to be met with in the eastern world. These leading families, distinguished by their physical characteristics, cannot be always known asunder; so that, in many instances, the form of the skull, the hair, or the complexion of the skin, will not distinguish the family to which they belong. Some writers include the Malay and American in the Ethiopian family, and thus resolve the five into three great branches; others make the Papuas a distinct or separate group; but as all have one common origin, and as various tribes are distinguishable by striking differences in colour and character, there seems to be no fixed, no absolute rule in the classification, from which succeeding writers may not deviate.

*History.*—This vast continent derives its name from a city called *Asia*, belonging to the tribe of the *Asiones*, in a district of Lydia. The name of the city was first extended by the Greeks to *Asia Minor*, and ultimately to the other regions of the East. Until the rise of the Roman empire, *Asia* occupied the first place in history, as it still does in extent, population, and natural wealth. Though now, for the most part, overrun by superstition and impiety, it was the scene of all the leading events recorded in sacred Writ; of the creation and the redemption of the human race. It was the seat of the greatest empires of antiquity; the whole, or greater part, being successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, and Turks.

*Religion.*—Notwithstanding the prevalence of superstition and idolatry, *Asia*, in common with the other great divisions of the globe, bears extensive testimony to the universality of the Catholic faith. In the Eastern Peninsula of India are

200,000 Catholics, with 12 bishops; in China there are three bishops, residing at Nankin, Macao, and Pekin. In Pekin alone, it is stated, more than 300,000 have embraced the faith. Ceylon contains 200,000 Catholics; Pondicherry and Coromandel coast, 60,000; Goa and its dependencies, 200,000; Madras, Surat, and Balasore, about 80,000; British trading towns of India, about 60,000; central British possessions, about 150,000; Turkey in Asia and Isle of Cyprus, 800,000; Asiatic Russia, 500,000; Persia, and its independent provinces, 350,000; Turkistan, 100,000; and Afghanistan, 50,000.

*Languages.*—The Asiatic languages are classed in seven families, or groups; namely, the family of the Semitic languages; the languages of the Caucasian region; the family of the Persian languages; the languages of India; the languages of the region beyond the Ganges; the Tartar languages; and the languages of the Siberian region. These again are divided into many branches: the family of the Semitic languages is divided into five; the Hebrew, the Syriac, the Median, the Arabic, and Abyssinian. The Hebrew, considered in relation to three principal epochs, may be distinguished as forming three different dialects: *The ancient or pure Hebrew*, spoken until the Babylonish captivity, in which, for the most part, are written the Scriptures of the Old Testament. *The Chaldee*, which was brought by the Jews from Babylon, and into which they introduced some Hebraisms, and even Greek and Latin words, was spoken and written up to the eleventh century. In this language are written the prophecy of Daniel and the New Testament. The *Rabbinical dialect* was formed by some learned Jews of Spain, in the eleventh century, by a mixture of the Chaldee with the ancient Hebrew. In treating of the several countries of Asia, reference will be made to the class, or group, to which their respective languages belong.

*Character and Government.*—The character of the Asiatics varies with their climate. The Chinese are remarkable for their industry; the Hindoos for the opposite failing; while the Arabs and Tartars lead the same wandering life as in ancient patriarchal times. The rapid rise and disappearance of Asiatic towns has been accounted for by the slight and perishable nature of the materials of which the houses are constructed. In the north, in Arabia, and on the great plateau, where wood is scarce, the dwellings are mere tents, covered with skins of beasts, or with stuffs, made of their hair or wool. The form of government is almost universally despotic.

RIVERS.—The *Irmak* and *Sakaria* fall into the Black Sea ; the *Sarabat* and *Minder*, into the Archipelago ; the *Orontes*, into the Mediterranean ; the *Jordan*, into the Dead Sea ; the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* unite above Bassora, and fall into the Persian Gulf.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Taurus*, *Mount Olympus*, and *Mount Ida*, in Asia Minor ; *Mount Lebanon*, in Syria ; and *Mount Ararat*, in Armenia.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Jerusalem*, and *Bagdad*, formerly the chief city of the Saracen empire.

Climate and Scenery.—The climate of this country is delightful, scarcely any variation of heat or cold being known. The face of the country is diversified by vast chains of mountains, clothed with woods and forests of prodigious extent, consisting principally of pines, oaks, beeches, and elms : the valleys are extremely fertile. On Mount Lebanon, a few majestic elms still remain, the relics of those woods so famed in scripture history. In Palestine, on the site of the impious towns of Sodom and Gomorrah, is the lake Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, in whose bitter depths no living thing exists, and from whose surface is gathered a kind of pitch, called *asphaltum*, from which the lake derives its name. Six miles south of Nazareth is Mount Thabor, upon which our Lord was transfigured : it forms a pyramid of verdure to its summit, which is crowned by sycamores and olives. Galilee is a fertile though neglected country ; vine-stocks are here, in many instances, a foot and a half in diameter, producing clusters of grapes from two to three feet in length. Jerusalem, the scene of our Lord's passion and death, has, at all times, been the resort of devout pilgrims from every Christian country in the world.—The centre of Asia-Minor resembles a vast terrace, surrounded by lofty snow-crowned mountains, the chief of which are Taurus, Argis, Dag, Ida, and Olympus ; but it is subject to frequent earthquakes. In the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, thirteen towns were there destroyed in one day. Among the principal curiosities are the splendid ruins of Balbec and Palmyra.

Produce, Manufactures, &c.—The plains are very extensive,

they exercised on the pilgrims who resorted thither, gave rise to the "Crusades," or expeditions of the princes and warriors of Europe into the East, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels. This was effected in 1099, by the renowned Godfrey of Bouillon; but it was retaken by Saladin in about 80 years after. Palestine, in 1517, became a part of the Turkish empire.

*Religion.*—About two-thirds of the inhabitants of Jerusalem are Christians: the Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, have each a convent within its precincts. The Armenians received the faith by the preaching of SS. Bartholomew and Thomas, and continue, for the greater part, in the Catholic communion. All the Maronites about Mount Libanus, with their bishops, priests, and monks, are Catholics. Mahometanism is the religion of the state.

*Languages.*—The languages spoken in the different provinces are, the Turkish, modern Greek, Arabic, Syrian, Persian, Armenian, and Italian.

*Character.*—The Armenians are distinguished by an elegant form and animated physiognomy. The Turcomans lead wandering lives; they subsist on the produce of their flocks, and make vigorous and hardy soldiers. The Urghians and Koordish tribes are shepherds: they are distinct from the Turks, who govern the country, and hold all civil and military offices.

## ARABIA.

*Boundaries.*—N., Turkey in Asia; W., the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez; S., the Indian Ocean; E., the Persian Gulf.

It is situated between  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $34^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $31^{\circ} 30'$  and  $59^{\circ}$  E. long. Length, from the Euphrates to the Straits of Babelmandel, 1,500 miles; breadth, from the Red Sea to the most easterly point, 1,280. Superficial content, 1,000,000 sq. miles. Population, 10,000,000.

camel. Ambergris and coral are found in the seas adjoining Socotra; and in the Persian gulf is a great pearl fishery.

The minerals are, iron of an inferior quality, and the onyx, found in Yemen. The exports consist chiefly of spices, perfumes, and the best coffee in the world, of which 5000 or 6000 tons are annually exported; also aloes, (from Socotra), ivory, gold, frankincense, myrrh, and gum-arabic.

*Zoology.*—Without the aid of the camel, called the *living ship*, or the *ship of the desert*, the Arabs would find it impracticable to cross those sandy plains. The breadth of its feet prevents their sinking in the sand, and its patient endurance of hunger and thirst renders it peculiarly fitted for a journey subject to so many privations. Thus has divine Providence in this instance, as in countless others, provided with paternal care for the wants of his creatures. The other animals are, the horse, of which there are two classes, the *Kadishi*, or common kind, and the *Kochlani*, a finer breed, whose genealogy they pretend to trace for 2000 years past up to the stud of Solomon. These know no pace between a walk and a gallop; they start away at full speed at the lightest touch of the hand or heel; wait quietly for their rider if he should lose his seat; endure extraordinary fatigue, and live whole days without food. The asses of Arabia are said to be the finest that are known. Besides these are, the jackal, hyena, monkey, jerboa or rat of Pharaoh, antelopes, foxes, wolves, panthers, wild boars, oxen. Amongst the birds are, the ostrich, the pheasant, partridges, and a kind of thrush, supposed to migrate annually from Khordan, which destroys locusts, and is, therefore, held in veneration.

*History.*—The government of the several divisions, or states, is in the hands of the Imams or Emirs, who, though possessing the highest spiritual and temporal authority, cannot, it is said, exercise an arbitrary power over human life. Under these are Fakis, Dolas, Wallis, and Sheiks. The army, which, as is usual in the East, has no uniform, is inconsiderable. The Arabs are descendants of Ismael, son of Abraham and Agar. They have always preserved their independence; neither Persians, Greeks, nor Romans, having ever subjected those wandering tribes. They, in common with the Syrians and Egyptians, are the posterity of the ancient Assyrians.

*Religion.*—At a very early period the Catholic religion was propagated in this country, and the celebrated Origen laboured in its conversion. The impostor Mahomet, born in Mecca, in 570, began to publish his pretended revelations in 608, the

The Arabians are fond of long flowing garments, and wear cloaks composed of goats' and camels' hair very closely woven. Physicians are rare and ill recompensed; the chief medicine is universal temperance.

## PERSIA.

*Boundaries.*—N., Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Tartary; W., Turkey in Asia; S., the Persian Gulf; E., Afghanistan.

It is situated between 26° and 39° N. lat., and between 44° and 62° E. long. Length, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, 720 miles; breadth, from the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris to the borders of Afghanistan, 620 miles. Superficial content, 500,000 sq. miles. Population, 9,000,000.

Persia is divided into nine provinces, which, with their chief towns, are as follows:—

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>C. Towns</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Azerbaijan	Tabreez	Aigi	50,000
Ghilan	Reshd	Caspian Sea	60,000
Mazanderan	Balfrush	Caspian Sea	25,000
Western Khorassan	Meshed	Tedjan	50,000
	Yezd	N. E. of Shiraz	50,000
Irak-Adjemi, the ancient Media	TEHERAN	S. Caspian Sea	60,000
	IsPAHAN	Sederunt	100,000
	Casbin	Mount Elwend	60,000
Khusistan	Hamadan	S. E. of Casbin	25,000
	Shuster	Caron	15,000
Farsistan	Bushire	Persian Gulf	15,000
Laristan	Shiraz	N. E. of Bushire	20,000
Kerman	Lar	G. of Ormus	15,000
	Kerman	E. of Shiraz	30,000

camel-hair cloths, silks, brocades, and velvets ; the best bows in the East, and finely damasked sabres, are made here ; the Persians likewise excel in cutting precious stones, and in dyeing bright and lasting colours.

*Zoology.*—The horses are the most beautiful in the East, but inferior in speed to the Arabian. They can, however, endure far more fatigue ; some of them have been known to travel 900 miles in eleven successive days. The camel and mule are common. The sheep are remarkable for their large tails, which sometimes weigh 30 pounds. Panthers, leopards, and ounces, are trained and used in hunting.

*History.*—The government, as in most oriental countries, has been always despotic, and the tyranny of the numerous khans or chiefs is notorious. The wandering tribes of the desert, armed and mounted as they habitually are, form the chief military force, in addition to about 3,000 royal slaves, who are trained and disciplined after the European manner. The original population appears to have been Scythian or Gothic. The Persian empire, which succeeded the Assyrian or Babylonian, was founded by Cyrus, B.C. 536, and destroyed by Alexander the Great, B.C. 331. It was revived in less than a century by Arbaces, under the title of the Parthian Empire ; but Artaxerxes, his successor, restored its ancient name. It was finally destroyed by the Saracens, A.D. 651. Since then it was successively conquered by Zenghi Khan, the Tartar, in the 13th, and by his countryman, Timour, or Tamerlane, in the 14th century. The latter is said to have caused 70,000 heads to be struck off in Ispahan alone. The most remarkable subsequent events have been the long and prosperous reign of Shah Abbas ; the revolt and conquest of the Afghans ; the usurpation and assassination of Nadir Shah, or Thomas Kouli Khan, a person of low origin. On his death the kingdom was divided between two of his officers. Much of its former power has been curtailed by cessions to Russia, and the loss of Afghanistan.

*Religion.*—St. Matthew preached to the Parthians, Persians, and Medes ; St. Bartholomew also preached the faith in Persia. Both Chaldeans and Persians agree that St. Thomas and St. Thaddeus, with his two disciples, Maris and Agheus, were the principal Apostles of the East, and founded the See of Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Eusebius shows that there were many Christians in Persia in the 2nd century ; and the three bloody persecutions which the Christians sustained under

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Cabul	Cabul	Atock	60,000
Candahar	Candahar	Helmund	100,000
Eastern Khorassan	Herat	Herimund	100,000
Balkh	Balkh	Dewash	40,000
Seistan	Jellalabad	Helmund	15,000
Beloochistan	Kelat	A hill 8,000 feet high	

MOUNTAINS.—The *Soliman Mountains*, in the east, and the *Gaur Mountains*, in the north.

RIVERS.—The *Indus*, *Cabul*, and *Helmund*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Cabul*, situate 6,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by beautiful gardens; *Herat*, a large and commercial city; *Candahar*, a large and flourishing city on the great road between Persia and India. Here the British troops suffered great loss in attempting to restore a dethroned native prince, in 1842.

*Climate, &c.*—The mountain chains of this country render the climate for the most part temperate. In some places, however, the heat in summer is great, particularly towards the most sandy deserts of the south: the valleys are rich and luxuriant. The king is absolute; the provinces are governed by princes; the established religion is the Mahometan. (See *Persic Literature*.) There are schools in the towns and villages. The higher class learn Persian classics and Arabic; medicine is a favourite study. The language of the Afghans is called *Pushloo*; it is rough and manly. They use the Persian alphabet, and the Persian is still their learned language.

*Character.*—The Afghans have fair complexions, and European features; they are remarkable for their martial and lofty spirit, as well as for their hospitality and simple manners; but these virtues are sullied by fraud, violence, revenge, and other vices.

## Central Hindostan

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Berar	Elichpore	Burda	30,000
Candeish	Burhampore	Taptee	40,000
Guzerat	Surat	Taptee	160,000
	{ Ahmedabad	Sabermaty	100,000
Gundwana	Nagpore	Nag	80,000
Orissa	Cuttack	Mahanuddy	40,000
Circars	Masulipatam	Kistna	75,000
Aurungabad	Aurungabad	Godavery	60,000
Golconda	Hydrabad	Musa	200,000
Visiapore, or Beja- pore	Poonah	Kistna	110,000
	{ Visiapore	Kistna	100,000
Concan	{ Goa	Mandova	9,000
	{ Bombay	Arabian Sea	160,000

## Southern Hindostan.

The Carnatic	{ Arcot Madras Pondicherry	Patar Bay of Bengal Bay of Bengal	100,000 462,000 40,000
Mysore	Seringapatam	Cavery	10,000
Canara	Mangalore	Arabian Sea	30,000
Malabar	Calicut	S. W. Coast	20,000
Travancore	Trivanderam	S. W. Coast	40,000
Cochin	Cochin	Blackwater	10,000

ISLANDS.—*Ceylon*, South of the Carnatic ; the *Laccadives* and *Maldives*, west of the Malabar Coast ; *Nicobar* and *Andaman Islands*, in the Bay of Bengal.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Himmaleh*, in the north ; the *Ghauts*, in the south.

GULFS.—*Cutch* and *Cambay*, in the north-west ; *Bay of Bengal*, on the east.

RIVERS.—The *Indus* falls into the Arabian Sea ; *Nerbudda* and *Taptee*, into the Gulf of Cambay ; the *Ganges*, *Brahmapootra*, *Godavery*, *Kistna*, and *Cavery*, fall into the Bay of Bengal.

can clear 40 feet in a single bound ; the bear, leopard, panther, ourang-outang, lynx, musk, and weasel. The rivers contain alligators. In the isles of the Ganges rhinoceroses are numerous ; and peacocks, in a wild state, are found in Tibet and Ceylon.

*History.*—Hindostan, the early history of which shares in the obscurity common to the origin of most nations, was formerly divided into several independent states. Amongst its earliest invaders appear to have been Sesostris, Darius Hystaspes, and Alexander of Macedon, about 325 B. C. Next came the Mahometans, under Mahomet of Ghizni or Afghanistan, in A.D. 1000, the Tartars, under Zenghie Khan in 1221 ; the Mongul Tartars under Timour, or Tamerlane, in 1389 ; and under his descendant, Sultan Baber, the first Great Mogul, in 1525. The Mongul empire, as Hindostan was then called, reached its zenith under Aurungzebe, when its population was over 60,000,000, and the imperial revenue £32,000,000 annually. The next invaders were the Persian usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1738 ; the Afghans, under Abdalla, about 1759 ; and lastly, the British, who were extending their possessions about this period, and have since rendered themselves masters of the greater part of India.

*Religion.*—The government is closely connected with the religion. The people are divided into four classes, or castes : 1, the Bramins, or religious caste ; 2, the Cabatryas, otherwise the military, or class of Rajas or Rajapootras ; 3, the Vaisyas, or merchants ; 4, the Sudras, or labourers. No one is allowed to change from the caste to which he belongs by birth, and if he be degraded from it for any offence, he cannot enter into one inferior, but is held in abhorrence by all. Such as are thus degraded, are called *Parias*. A degree above these are the mixed castes, arising from intermarriages, which are subject to much contempt and humiliation. The professors of the abominable religious systems of the Hindoos amount to about 110 millions. There are 30 millions of Mahometans, and upwards of one million of Roman Catholics.

*Literature.*—The language is the Sanscrit (consisting of 52 characters) in many dialects ; some of the old compound words consist of 150 syllables, and a certain inflated tone of sentiment seems to pervade both their religion and literature. The chief Braminical college is at Benares, in the British possessions.

*Character.*—The population of Hindostan is composed of two distinct classes ; descendants of the ancient inhabitants,

*Countries ceded to Great Britain.*

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>C. Towns</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Arracan	Arracan	Arracan	30,000
Martaban	Amherst	Gulf of Martaban	
Tavoy	Tavoy	W. coast of Siam	
Tenasserim	Mergui	W. coast of Siam	8,000
Siam	Bankok	Menam	40,000
Malacca	Malacca	Straits of Malacca	6,200
Laos	Mohan-Laung	May-Kaung	50,000

*Cochin-China.*

Cochin-China Prop.	Hue-fo	De Roy	50,000
Cambodia	Cambodia	May-Kaung	
Siampa	Saigong	Donnai	180,000
Tonquin	Kescho	Sang Koi	40,000

ISLANDS.—*Pulo Penang*, or *Prince of Wales's Island*, in the Straits of Malacca; *Singapore*, at the southern extremity of the Peninsula.

GULFS.—The *Gulf of Siam*, in the south; and the *Gulf of Tonquin*, in the north-east.

RIVERS.—The *Irrawady*, in the Birman empire; the *Menam*, in Siam; the *May-Kaung*, or *Cambodia*, in Assam.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Ava*, the capital of the Birman empire; *Bankok*, remarkable for its numerous floating houses; *Saigong*, the chief commercial city of Cochin-China.

Climate.—In the Birman empire, the seasons are regular, and the air salubrious, and of moderate temperature. In Siam, the winter, which resembles a European summer, is dry, and the summer moist. The Gulf of Tonquin and the Chinese Sea are subject to tremendous tempests, called *saf-fons*, or *typhons*, which are announced by a remarkable cloud near the horizon, towards the north-east, the lower part of which is black, the upper, of a copper colour, which gradually becomes white and brilliant. The tempest is usually preceded

which is left solid and flat, is mounted a single piece of ordnance. Each boat is manned with 30 musqueteers, in addition to the crew. The Siamese army, in time of war, has been estimated at 60,000 men, with upwards of 300 field elephants. The army of Cochin-China has been formed under the instructions of French officers, a circumstance which has greatly contributed to its success in Cambodia and Tonquin.

*History.*—The ancient history of these countries is enveloped in much obscurity; and even the modern is still but imperfectly known. The Portuguese voyagers were the first that gave anything like an accurate account of them. Ava, in the Birman empire, comprehended, originally, three distinct kingdoms, each struggling for, and alternately gaining, the ascendancy. Pegu, at the first arrival of the Portuguese, was found the ruling state; but, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it became subject to the Birmans. In 150 years after, the Peguese, by the aid of the Dutch and Portuguese, regained the ascendancy, which, however, they retained but a short time. Alompra, a Birman of low birth, not only restored the independence of Birmah, but became master of Pegu, in 1757. In a war with the British East India government, begun in 1824, and concluded in 1826, the Birmans were obliged to cede a tract of country, 300 miles long and 50 broad, comprising Arracan, Cheduba, Tavoy, Mergui, and all the Birman sea coast. The first king of Siam is said to have commenced his reign in the year 756 of the Christian era. In 1368, a war arose between Siam and Pegu, on account of two white elephants, in which the Siamese were defeated, and made tributary to the conquerors, but recovered their independence in 1620. In 1793, the Siamese monarch was compelled to purchase peace from the Birman emperor, by ceding to him the maritime towns on the western shores of the Bay of Bengal.

*Religion.*—It appears certain that the Christian faith was planted in this Peninsula at a very early period. St Francis Xavier, going thither in 1548, brought over many thousands to the faith. In 1713, Catholics were so numerous in Tonquin, that, in a persecution raised against them, 150 churches were demolished. The Catholics of Cochin-China were, for many years, cruelly persecuted by Minh-Menh, the "Dioclesian of the East," and numbers, both of the clergy and laity, have, with the zeal and fortitude of the primitive Christians, sealed their faith with their blood. The number of Catholics at present in the Eastern Peninsula is supposed to be 200,000. The

It is situated between 20° and 42° N. lat., and between 97° and 123° E. long. Length, from N. to S., 1,500 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 1,300 miles. Superficial content, 1,298,000 sq. miles. The population is variously stated, from 150,000,000 to 362,000,000, but probably does not exceed the former.

China is divided into fifteen provinces, which, with their chief towns, are as follow:—

*Northern Provinces, Four.*

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>
Petchlee	Pekin	San-ho
Shansee	Taiyuen	Fuin-ho
Shensee	Singan	Hoang-ho
Shantong	Tsinan	Talsue-ho

*Middle Provinces, Seven.*

Honan	Kaifong	Hoang-ho
Kiangnan	Nankin	Yang-tse-Kiang
Setchuen	Tchingtoo	Yan-Kian
Kooi-Tcheeo	Koei-Yang	
Hooquang	Vootchang	Yang-tse-Kiang
Kiang-See	Nantchan	Kan-Kiang
Tchekiang	Hangtcheoo	Grand Canal

*Southern Provinces, Four.*

Yunnan	Yunnan	A Lake
Quang-See	Queiling	Tai
Quangtong	Canton	Choo-Kiang
Fokien	Footcheeo	E. Coast

**ISLANDS.**—*Hainan*, on the south; *Formosa* and the *Loo-Choo Islands*, on the south-east; and *Macao*, in the Bay of Canton.

**RIVERS.**—The *Hoang-ho*, or Yellow River, in the north; the *Yang-tse-Kiang*, or *Kianku*, or Blue River, in the middle; the *Choo-Kiang*, or River of Canton, in the south.



marble, lead, tin, coal, and *tutenag*, a native mixture of zinc and iron.

*Manufactures*.—The manufactures are innumerable: porcelain is the most celebrated; it is made chiefly from a pure white clay, called *kaolin*, and a decayed felspar, called *petwest*. Besides this, are manufactures of paper, silk, cotton, &c. The internal commerce is immense; but there is little intercourse with other nations. Canton is the only port open to Europeans. The chief export is tea, which is sent to England to the value of £2,000,000 sterling annually.\* The Chinese, like the Hindoos, are skilled in delicate works in ivory and metal.

*Zoology*.—The animals are, principally, the musk and common deer, camels, tigers, wild boars, bears, and rhinoceroses. The birds are of a beautiful plumage, and the moths and butterflies are remarkable for their variety, and for the brilliancy of their colour.

*Curiosities*.—The pagoda or porcelain tower of Nankin, consists of nine stories, ascended by 844 steps. The material is a fine white tile, which, being painted in various colours, has the appearance of porcelain. The great wall of China, built upwards of 2,000 years ago, to prevent the invasion of the Tartars, extends over lofty mountains, wide rivers, and deep valleys, to the length of 1,500 miles; it is 25 feet high, and 24 broad, and is doubled or trebled at important passages. At the distance of nearly every 100 yards is a massive tower, or bastion, some 48 feet high, and 50 in diameter. The Grand Canal, which unites the Koang-hu and the Kiang-hu, and carries on the inland navigation from Canton to Pekin, with the exception of one day's journey, is upwards of 1,400 miles long. It was commenced in the tenth century, and completed, by the labour of 30,000 men, during 43 years.

*Government, &c.*.—The government is absolute, and vested in the person of the emperor. The laws are numerous, and are administered by the *mandarins*, or magistrates, of whom there are nine classes. Punishments are said to be severe; an ordinary one is scourging. The army consists of 1,000,000 infantry; 800,000 cavalry. The revenue is about £50,000,000 of our money.

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\* The exports of tea to Great Britain alone, in 1835-6, exceeded 50 millions of pounds.

was loaded with chains, and transported, with his numerous family, into Tartary. Here they were confined in close dungeons, where they, for the most part, died soon after of hardship and want. The Chinese, at present, are very much divided in their religious opinions. The worshippers of the idol *Fo*, believe also in a multitude of other divinities, and in the transmigration of souls. The Grand Lama is worshipped by a sect to which the emperor belongs, although this impostor of Tibet is his vassal. Atheism is likewise very prevalent in China.

*Literature.*—The language is difficult, even to natives, containing only 1,500 distinct sounds, while it has no less than 80,000 written characters, so that every sound may have 50 meanings. Though schools are numerous, education is not much diffused among the poor, who are chiefly taught to follow the business of their fathers. In a Chinese treatise on education, published by *Du Halde*, the following are recommended as the chief topics: 1, The six virtues, namely, prudence, piety, wisdom, equity, fidelity, concord. 2, The six laudable actions, namely, obedience to parents, love to brothers, harmony with relations, affection for neighbours, sincerity to friends, and mercy to the poor and unhappy. 3, The six essential points of knowledge, that of religious rights, music, archery, horsemanship, writing, and accounts.

*Character.*—In features, and shape of the head, the Chinese resemble the generality of the Mongols. The oblique direction of the eyes is characteristic of the Chinese, as well as of the Japanese and Coreans. The complexion is yellow; but a great difference exists, not only in colour, but in the physical character of the northern and southern Chinese. In a moral point of view, they are said to possess the virtues and vices of the slave, the manufacturer, and the merchant; one system of tyranny and oppression prevails from the sovereign to the peasant. The various classes of *mandarins* are no better than slaves of a higher grade, who, in their turn, inflict upon the people the most cruel oppressions. They are the satellites of an absolute despot, and support themselves by the produce of their vexatious exactions. The custom of the Chinese to write on their signs, "Here no one is cheated," manifests pretty clearly, that to cheat is neither unprecedented nor improbable, and by no means strengthens their claim to honesty of character.

## TIBET.

*Boundaries.*—N., Chinese Tartary; W., Independent Tartary; S., Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; E., China.

It is situated between 26° and 39° N. lat., and between 70° and 105° E. long. Length, from E. to W., 2,000 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 400. Superficial content, 650,000 sq. miles. Population, 5,000,000.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for being</i>
Tibet Proper	Lassa	The residence of the Grand Lama, containing 20,000 inhabitants
Little Tibet	Ladak	The seat of considerable trade.
Bootan	Tassisudon	Situated in a fertile valley.

*MOUNTAINS.*—The *Himmaleh Mountains*, in the South; the *Kwan-lun Mountains*, in Little Tibet.

*RIVERS.*—The *Indus*, flowing south-west; and the *Sanpoo*, south-east.

*LAKES.*—*Lake Palte*, S. of Lassa; *Terkiri*, in the north-west; *Mansarowara*, near the sources of the *Ganges* and *Sanpoo*.

*Climate.*—This country being a high table land, the climate is for the most part excessively cold and dry, whilst the seasons are remarkable for their uniformity of temperature.

*Produce.*—Though the soil is, in general, rocky and barren, the mountains of Bootan are covered with forests, orchards, and fields. The valleys produce fruits of the choicest flavour; also wheat, peas, and barley.

*Minerals.*—In Bootan are found iron and some copper; in Tibet Proper, mines of gold, cinnabar, lead, rock-salt, and tincal. There are many medicinal springs. The want of fuel renders the mines comparatively useless.

*Manufactures.*—Manufactures are scarce; the principal are

woollen cloths and shawls. It is in Cashmere that the fine under-hair of the Tibetan goat is manufactured into shawls. Gold dust, diamonds, pearls, lambskins, woollen cloths, and musk, are exported to China; and crude borax or tincal, and musk, to Nepaul.

*Zoology.*—In Upper Tibet wild beasts of a diminutive size are numerous. There is much wild fowl and game; sheep, goats, and herds of cattle, are everywhere to be met with. In Bootan there are few wild animals, except monkeys and some pheasants. The musk-deer resembles the hog in shape, and has hair almost as strong as porcupine quills. The cattle called *yak*, have long, thick hair, and flowing and glossy tails, which are dried for ornament, or used in Eastern countries to drive away flies.

*History.*—Tibet, the native appellation of which is *Pue*, or *Pue Kouchim*, (Snowy Land of the North), was formerly subject to secular kings, called *Tsan Pa*; the Lama possessing the chief spiritual authority. The Monguls, called *Elets*, having subdued the secular prince, transferred all his power to the Lama. Though now subject to the Chinese emperor, the Grand Lama is absolute in his own dominions, and resides in a vast palace at the mountain *Putala*, seven miles from Lassa. Bootan is governed by a prince called *Daeb*, of limited authority. The revenues are supposed to be considerable.

*Religion.*—The Grand Lama is the object of divine worship with the Tibetans. Even from the surrounding nations thousands flock to his temple at Putala, to pay him divine honours. He is supposed never to die, his soul always migrating into the body of some male child, discoverable only by the priests, in whose order he is always sure to be found. This impostor is arrayed with much pomp; receives his votaries with the most affected solemnity; never returns a salute, nor even stirs from the altar, on which he sits cross-legged; and highly favoured is the worshipper supposed to be, upon whose head he deigns to lay his hand. In Tibet, as in the countries adjacent, Catholic missionaries are labouring with an apostolic zeal, amidst indescribable dangers and difficulties, to bring the unhappy natives from the darkness of paganism to the admirable light of the Gospel.

*Literature.*—The language of Tibet is but little known. Books are printed, as in China, with blocks of wood on narrow slips of thin paper, which is prepared from the root of a shrub.

*Climate, &c.*—The climate of this country resembles that of the Alps in Switzerland, and the cold in winter is extreme. The country has the appearance of an elevated plain, supported by mountains. A considerable portion is occupied by the great desert of *Cobi*, or, as the Chinese call it, *Shamo*.

*Soil and Produce.*—The prevailing soil consists of a blackish kind of sand. Kotun and other parts are extremely fertile, yielding rich wines, silk, and other productions of the most temperate climates. The south Mandshurs, and natives of Little Bucharia, pay some attention to agriculture. The low grounds, along the rivers, are rich, and afford excellent pastureage to immense flocks of goats, sheep, and herds of cattle.

*Minerals.*—The minerals are, gold, and, according to some accounts, tin. The Mandshurs trade in ginseng and pearls, found in the numerous rivers which flow into the Amur.

*Zoology.*—The animals of this country, so far as they are known, appear to be, the camel, the tiger, and a peculiar species of cattle, which grunt like swine; the wild ass and the wild horse, which last is of a small size, with long sharp ears, and is of a mouse colour.

*History.*—The west of this country, whence issued those myriads of adventurers, that have so often devastated Europe, was anciently held by the Scythians, who were conquered or expelled by the Huns or Tartars from the east. In the seventeenth century, the Mandshurs conquered China. Prior to Zinghis and Timur or Tamerlane, the only celebrated sovereign appears to have been Ogwz, who ruled in the year 130 of the Christian era. The dissensions of their successors have almost annihilated the power of the Monguls, who are now subject to Russia and China. The present native tribes are, Mandshurs, Eluts, Kalkas, and Kalmucks or Monguls, whose princes pay tribute to Russia and China.

*Religion.*—The religion of this part of Asia is called *Shamaism*, which means, the belief in one principal divinity, governing by means of a number of inferior divinities. It includes Lamaism likewise, and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The severe persecutions of the faithful in China, have from time to time driven many zealous missionaries and converts into Tartary, by whose instructions and example many have been induced to embrace Christianity. The amelioration of their temporal condition has, almost invariably, been the result of conversion to Catholicity among the Tartars; for,

*Tagh Mountains*, between Tartary and Little ~~Bu-~~  
charia.

LAKES.—The Caspian Sea, and the Sea of ~~Aral~~

RIVERS.—The *Sirr*, or *Sihon*; and the *Oxus*, or  
*Amoo*.

*Climate, &c.*—The climate of Great Bucharia, (by far the most important division of Western Tartary), is rather temperate, the lofty snow-capped mountains moderating the heat, which would otherwise prevail in the southern provinces. The face of the country varies in the different provinces. The most fertile is said to be that portion of Western Turkistan, along the river Sirr; while the northern steppes are flat and generally barren. Kharism, Khiva, and Urgenz alone afford marks of cultivation. Bucharia is fertile, abounding in rivers, hills, and mountains, though wanting trees. Near the rivers the soil is so rich that the grass sometimes attains the height of a man.

*Produce.*—Rice and other grains are cultivated to a considerable extent, and Kharism produces some cotton. Of the mineralogy little is known. The few manufactures that are, consist in coarse woollen cloths, prepared lamb-furs, camlets, and silk. From Turkistan some trade is carried on with Russia, in camels' hair, camlet, and cattle; and from Kharism, in cattle, furs, and hides. The Bucharian merchants supply Russia with the products, not only of their own country, but of other eastern nations with which they trade. The Kirguses make a spirituous liquor called *koumiss*, from acidulated mare's milk.

*Zoology.*—The three Kirgus hordes of Turkistan, called *Great*, *Middle*, and *Lesser*, possess horses, camels, cattle, sheep, and goats; some individuals in the Middle horde having 10,000 horses, 300 camels, 3,000 or 4,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep, and over 2,000 goats. In the Lesser horde are proprietors of 5,000 horses, with other animals in proportion. The hair of their dromedaries is clipped and sold to the Russians and Bucharians. The lamb of this country is considered such a delicacy, that it is sent from Orenburg to Petersburg for the use of the imperial table. The lamb-skins of Turkistan and Bucharia are highly valued, the animals when young being clothed in coarse linen. The wool of the sheep is coarse. On the steppes are found wolves, badgers, foxes,

antelopes, ermines, weasels, marmots; and in the mountains of Turkistan, wild sheep, the Tibet ox, chamois, jackals, tigers, and wild asses. Sheep, to the amount of 150,000, with horses, cattle, and sometimes Persian and Turcoman slaves, are annually brought to Orenburg.

*Government.*—The government is in the hands of the numerous khans. The Kirguses have three, one ruling each horde; the khan of Kharism is absolute, and uncontrolled, except by the high priest, called *Mulla Bashi*. The khans of the Bucharians are despotic, as are also those of the Uzbecks.

*History.*—The principal Tartar races in the independent states are the Uzbecks, in the south, and the Kirguses, in the north. Uzbeck Tartary was the residence of the celebrated conquerors, Zenghis Khan and Tamerlane, and the seat of an empire more extensive than that of ancient Greece or Rome. The barren regions of Turkistan were held in former times by the *Massagetae*, and afterwards by the Turks, who came hither from the mountains of Bogdo, and gave to the country its present name. They are considered of the same Tartar origin as the Huns, who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, spread ruin and desolation over Europe. The Kievinski Tartars of Kharism, resemble the Kirguses. The history of Kharism, written by Abulgaze, one of its khans, in the seventeenth century, is said to be an able work; but that of Bucharia is more generally known. The original population, like that of Persia, was Scythian. Great Bucharia was the seat of the most ancient Persian monarchy. In 1494, Sultan Baber, a descendant of Tamerlane, and his Mongul subjects, were expelled by the Uzbeck Tartars, by whose khans it was governed as one monarchy until 1638, after which it was divided into several states. The most powerful of these, at present, is that of Bokhara, whose khan is able to bring into the field 100,000 soldiers, and governs 3,000,000 of subjects.

*Religion.*—The religion is the Mahometan; that of the Bucharians and Uzbecks being of what is called the *Sunni sect*. Catholicity has, as yet, made but little progress in this country.

*Literature.*—Amongst the many eminent literary characters to which this country gave birth, was the celebrated philosopher, Zoroaster. Great Bucharia was celebrated in ancient times for its men of letters, amongst whom were *Ubeg-Beg* and several other monarchs. The principal seat of learning was

Samarcand, which, even in the last century, continued to be the most renowned of the Mahometan universities.

*Character.*—The name of Tartar became known in Europe in the twelfth century. A slender figure, yellowish complexion, curled hair, long beard, and a European visage, distinguish the Tartars from the Monguls. These inhabit the deserts of Mongolia, and are characterised by a squat, shapeless form, flat nose, prominent cheeks, lank hair, and almost beardless chin. The Kalmucks are a branch of this family, and occupy all the central plateau, from Lake Paikai and the Belour Mountains to the great wall of China and the Siolki Mountains. The Tartar tribes are very numerously scattered throughout the northern and middle regions of Asia; but the independent nations are confined within narrower limits. The Kirgusians are a distinct race, though partaking of the characteristics of the Monguls and Tartars. They have the general features of the latter, with the flat nose and small eyes of the former. They live on the produce of their flocks, and lead wandering lives. The Uzbecks are generally short and stout men; they have broad foreheads, high cheek bones, thin beards, small eyes, and black hair. Their character does not appear to disadvantage, on a comparison with other Asiatics. The Tartars are so hospitable that even the poorest peasant allots a portion of his cottage for the use of a guest; but morality among them is at a low ebb. They delight in war, and no people wage it on a more dreadful or barbarous system. Horse-flesh is with them an ordinary and even a favourite dish. They are great eaters, and are all, not excepting the women and children, much addicted to the disgusting practice of smoking.

## SIBERIA, OR ASIATIC RUSSIA.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Northern Ocean; W., Russia in Europe; S., Independent and Chinese Tartary; E., the Pacific Ocean.

It is situated between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $76^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $60^{\circ}$  E., and  $190^{\circ}$  E., or  $170^{\circ}$  W. long.

Length, from E. to W., 4,880 miles ; breadth, from N. to S., 1,800 miles. Superficial content, 800,000 sq. miles. Population, 8,000,000.

<i>Governments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Georgia	Teflis	Kur	19,170
Astracan	ASTRACAN	Volga	50,700
Eriwan	Eriwan	Xuengui	11,284
Circassia	Turkin	Caspian Sea	
Mingrelia	Baku	Caspian Sea	
Oufa	Oufa	Belaja	2,500
Tobolsk	Tobolsk	Irtysch	25,000
Kolivan	Kolivan	Oby	3,000
Irkutsk	Irkutsk	Angara	30,000

**ISLANDS.**—The *Aleutian Islands*, between Kamtschatka and America ; and the *Kurile Isles*, between Kamtschatka and Japan.

**MOUNTAINS.**—*Mount Caucasus*, between the Black and Caspian Seas ; the *Ural Mountains*, between Siberia and Europe ; and the *Altaians Mountains*, between Siberia and Tartary.

**CAPES.**—*Cape Severo*, in the N. ; *E. Cape*, at Behring's Strait ; and *Cape Lopatka*, in the S. of Kamtschatka.

**LAKES.**—*Lake Baikal*, in the south ; *Lake Tchany*, in the west ; and *Lake Eriwan*, in Armenia.

**RIVERS.**—The *Oby*, with its tributary the *Irtils*, the *Yenisei*, and the *Lena*, which fall into the Northern Ocean ; the *Volga*, *Ural*, and *Kur*, which fall into the Caspian Sea.

**Climate, &c.**—The air in the south of Siberia is pure, and the soil fertile. In the centre, vegetation is in a great degree checked by the cold, which is very severe ; and towards the north, the vast marshy plains are covered with almost perpetual snow. In these bleak regions even the great rivers are hardly discernable amidst tracts of ice, under which they pursue their dreary course to the Arctic Ocean. The transition

from winter to spring is almost instantaneous, and the vegetation rapid and luxuriant beyond conception. It is noon in the west of Siberia when it is near midnight in the east. In the north the sun is constantly visible for several months together; in the south the longest day does not exceed 15½ hours.

*Produce.*—In the south of Siberia are extensive forests. The soil is extremely fertile, producing most of the European grains, except winter wheat. The best rhubarb is found near the Ural and Yenisei. Agriculture is, however, in a backward state.

*Minerals.*—The mines of gold (at Catherinburg, east of the Ural Mountains), and those of silver, iron, lead, and copper, are valuable. There is also abundance of sulphur, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, alum, nitre, and natron, and a great variety of gems. Amongst the gems are, the beryl or aqua-marine topaz, jacinth, chrysolite, red garnet, a beautiful onyx, and fine green felspar, much used in jewellery; red and green jaspers, lapis-lazuli, from Lake Baikal, and the beautiful limpid rock-crystals, containing capillary schorl, red or green, called the hair of Venus and Thetis. There is also fine white marble in the Ural chain, and many varieties of granite and porphyry. In Kamtschatka are medicinal waters and hot springs.

*Manufactures.*—The manufactures are those of leather and salt at Astracan; of isinglas, made on the Caspian shores from the sound or air-bladder of the sturgeon and beluga: the celebrated Russian leather is chiefly made in the European provinces, being tanned with willow bark, and stained. There are other manufactures in iron and copper, and of shagreen, nitre, and pitch. The chief exports are of sables and other costly furs, to China; of woollen cloths, iron, and domestic articles, to the Kirguses; and of furs, caviar, iron, and linen, to Turkey, by the Euxine.

*Zoology.*—The animals of Siberia are, the reindeer, which, in the north, supplies the place of the horse and the cow; the argali, or wild sheep, used for the chase; the sable, whose fur affords a valuable traffic; and the castor or beaver, which frequents the banks of the Yenisei. The bison still haunts the Caucasian Mountains. The walrus is found on the shores of the Arctic, and the manati, supposed to be the mermaid of fable, inhabits Bhering's Straits and the neighbouring isles.

*History.*—Siberia, or Siber, was so named by the Monguls, on establishing their dominion here, under Sheimani, in 1243. In the sixteenth century the Russians, under Ivan

Vasilivitch III, commenced the conquest of this country, but it was not wholly subdued till 1711. In 1741 Vitus Bhering, a Danish navigator in the Russian service, discovered the extreme east of Asia. The Aleutian Isles were visited in 1745. The two great governments of Siberia are those of Tobolsk and Irkutsk. At a distance from the capital, tribute is the chief mark of subjection.

*Religion.*—The Georgians, Circassians, Imeritans, and natives of all the provinces of Caucasus, are Christians, of the Greek, Armenian, and Latin churches. There are, however, amongst them many Jews and Tartars; and the tribes who inhabit the south differ little in religion from those of Chinese Tartary. The religion of the Coriaks, Techaks, and Ostiaks, appears to have been little influenced by connexion with the Russians, the latter having made little or no progress in the conversion of those nations subject to their government. Idolatry and Mahometanism still prevail.

*Literature.*—The Tunguses or Mandshurs, Tartars, and Monguls, possess some slight traces of literature. The radically distinct languages amount to seven or eight, independently of numerous dialects.

*Character.*—The Russians, Cossacks, colonists, and other European adventurers, inhabit chiefly the towns and military stations of Siberia. The indigenous races of Asiatic Russia are the different tribes of Tartars, principally the Mongolian and the Tongooes, who have a common origin with the Manchoos. These are usually of the middle size, are well made, have small and lively eyes, thin beard, black hair, and agreeable features; they are good horsemen and excellent archers; they lead wandering lives, and pitch their moveable dwellings over a third part of Siberia. The Georgians and Circassians are remarkable for beauty and elegance of person. The tribes of the Samoid race occupy an immense extent of territory. Their ordinary stature is from four to five feet; they have short legs, large flat head and nose, wide mouth, large ears, small black eyes, and an olive-coloured skin. The men follow the pleasures of the chase, while the women perform all the agricultural and domestic labours.

## EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

This empire is on the E. of Asia, and consists of four large islands, and several smaller ones.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Straits of Perouse and the Straits of De-brie; W., the Sea of Japan and the Straits of Corea; S., the Chinese Sea; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

It is situated between  $31^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $130^{\circ}$  and  $143^{\circ} 30'$  E. long. Length, about 1,000 miles; breadth, varying from 50 to 200 miles. Superficial content, 200,000 sq. miles. Population, 25,000,000.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>C. Towns</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Niphon	Jeddo	G. of Jeddo	1,000,000
	Miaco	A spacious plain	500,000
Jesso	Matsmai	The S. Coast	50,000
Sikof	Tosa	The Coast	
Kiusiu	Nangasaki	The W. Coast	

*Climate and Soil.*—In winter the cold is excessive, and the heat in summer, though tempered by sea-breezes, extreme. Thunder-storms and hurricanes are frequent. The weather is variable; and heavy falls of rain are usual in midsummer. The soil is rather barren, but not unproductive, owing to the moisture of the climate and the industry of the people. Even the sides of the hills are rendered fruitful, as in China; and the whole face of the country, the most rugged districts excepted, presents one universal scene of varied and luxuriant vegetation.

*Produce.*—The productions are, pepper, the tea-plant, sugar-cane, rice, various esculent roots, the sweet potato, pulses of various kinds, turnips, a kind of cabbage, from the seeds of which lamp-oil is extracted; indigo, several plants used in dyeing, cotton shrubs, mulberry, varnish, and camphire trees; the vine, the cedar, bamboo-reed, both wild and cultivated, and the *rhus vermix*, which produces a gum resin, sup-

astical monarch ; but a contest regarding the succession having then arisen, one of the competitors assumed the title and prerogatives of Cubo, or secular emperor, while the other retained the title of Dairi, with the management of religious affairs. At present the Dairi resides in great pomp at Miao ; while the Cubo, whose court is at Jeddo, affects to pay him a kind of homage, as if he did but act as his deputy, whereas, in effect, he is the real sovereign.

*Religion.*—In 1549, nearly a century after the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, St. Francis Xavier landed on its shores. He baptized great numbers, and drew whole provinces to the faith. The powerful kings of Avana, Bingo, and Omura, sent, in 1582, a solemn embassy, declaratory of obedience, to Pope Gregory XIII. There were in Japan, at this time, about 200,000 Christians, amongst whom were several kings, princes, and bonzas. In 1588, the emperor Cambacundono commenced a persecution, which was renewed in four years after, but became most severe under his successor, in 1597. At this period, owing to the calumnies of Dutch merchants, desirous of monopolising the trade of the country, 26 martyrs suffered, and all the missionaries, with the exception of 28, were banished. After the death of the emperor Tacosama, the missionaries returned, and in three years converted upwards of 70,000 persons, and erected 50 churches. The persecution, however, was again renewed in 1602. In this and subsequent persecutions, both general and partial, it is stated, that not less than 1,200,000 Catholics suffered death for their faith. There are still many Christians in Japan, but they are deprived of all spiritual assistance ; nor can the most zealous missionaries find means to afford them any succour. The people of Japan adore idols of the most grotesque shape : their priests are called Bonzas, and all obey the Jaco, or high priest.

*Literature.*—The language is so peculiar that it is understood by no other people. They print with a kind of fixed wooden blocks. The schools are numerous, some of those at Miao having each 3000 or 4000 scholars. Arithmetic, music, painting, geography, rhetoric, history, (especially that of their own country), astronomy, poetry, and domestic economy, make up the ordinary course of study. In Japan, the Chinese is the learned or classic language.

*Character.*—The Japanese are active and dexterous, and of a hardy constitution. Their yellow complexion sometimes

named from Philip II of Spain, to which country they belong.

AUSTRALASIA includes *New Holland*, the largest island in the world; *Van Diemen's Land*; *New Zealand*; *Papua*, or *New Guinea*; *New Britain*; *New Ireland*; *New Caledonia*; *New Hebrides*; *Solomon's Islands*; *Norfolk Island*; besides many smaller islands scattered over the intervening seas.

POLYNESIA includes the *Pelew Islands*, N. W. of New Guinea; the *Carolines*; the *Ladrones*, or *Marian Islands*; the *Sandwich Islands*; the *Marquesas*; the *Society Islands*; the *Friendly Islands*;\* the *Navigators' Islands*;† and numerous others unconnected with these groups.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Ophir Mountains*, in Sumatra; the *Geta Mountains*, in Java; the *Crystal Mountains*, in Borneo; the *Blue Mountains*, in New Holland; and the *Egmont Mountains*, in New Zealand.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Sunda*, between Sumatra and Java; the *Straits of Macassar*, between Borneo and Celebes; *Torres' Straits*, between New Guinea and New Holland; *Bass's Strait*, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land; and *Cook's Strait*, between the two islands of New Zealand.

RIVERS.—The *Kataun* and *Indrapura* in Sumatra; the *Borneo* and *Banjarmassing*, in Borneo; the *Darling*, *Hastings*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Swan*

\* The *Friendly Islands* were so named by Captain Cook, from the friendship which appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

† The *Navigators' Islands* are so called, because the inhabitants are almost continually on the water; and go not from one village to another on foot, but perform all their journeys in canoes. Their villages are all situated in creeks by the sea side, and have no paths from one to another.

instances, been found to contain wide tunnels, and round lakes, which may be taken for ancient craters. The islands of volcanic and coral formation are very numerous. Oceanica presents a greater number of volcanoes than any other part of the world. The Ladrome Islands constitute a mountain-chain of active volcanoes. The Island of Hawaii,\* 4,000 sq. miles in area, is a complete mass of volcanic matter, perforated by innumerable craters, rising to an altitude of 16,000 feet over a vast incandescent mass, which, doubtless, extends far beneath the ocean bed. The volcanic system of the Pacific appears to connect itself with that of Asia, by the line of the Banda Islands. In one direction, the flames and smoke rise calmly over a fertile country, and a rapid and charming vegetation is displayed by the side of heaps of scoria; in another, the dark volcano rules over an immense tract generated by the dreadful torrents of black lava which it has cast forth,—the eruptions, in many instances, equaling those of Vesuvius or Etna. The volcano of Gilolo, in 1673, broke out with a violence which made the whole Moluccas shake. A multitude of low islands in the Pacific owe their construction to myriads of submarine animals, called *zoophytes*. These insignificant creatures are endowed with power, which enables them to secrete calcareous matter in such quantity, as to form thereof a kind of rampart around the sand-bank on which they have grown, and thus convert their birth-place into an island. On the coast of New Holland a coral reef, 350 miles in length, has, in this way, been formed, and another of twice that length, which lies between that island and New Guinea. Disappointment Island and Duff's Group are connected by 600 miles of coral reefs, over which the natives can travel from one island to another. These reefs, which sometimes rise like perpendicular walls, or in disjoined and pointed masses, render the navigation of this ocean exceedingly dangerous, even to the most intelligent mariner. Coral and volcanic rocks are not, however, the only ones to be met with in these regions. Rocks of the primitive order shoot up even to the clouds, and prismatic basalt columns in many places line the solitary shores: reddish granite and marble are not uncommon. The small island of *Poo-lo-Penang*, at the foot of Mount Punggong in Sumatra, consists almost entirely of one bed of rock.

\* Captain Cook called this island *Oichyhee*, from the native pronunciation of its name; but it has been since ascertained, that the correct orthography is *Ha-wai-i*.

them are sufficient for a man's support. The fruit, the taste of which is like that of new wheaten bread, is nearly as large as the head of a young child, and when roasted in the ashes, is fit to be eaten. The inner bark is made into cloth, the leaves are used as napkins, canoes are made of the wood, and the juice serves as a tenaceous cement. The palm, more magnificent than the bread-fruit tree, and scarcely less useful, displays its wide spreading and glossy foliage on almost every rock and sandbank within the tropics. In the Sunda, and other islands, the tamarind, pomegranate, and orange, in all their varieties, and spices of every kind, abound: forests of sandal wood, aloe wood, and ebony, are not uncommon. The upas tree and other poisonous plants grow in the islands of Java and Celebes. Rice supplies the place of wheat in the Sunda, Philippine, and Spice Islands; and farther to the east, potatoes, yams, and two species of *arum*, are produced. New Holland furnishes wool of a superior quality; and Van Diemen's Land produces all the European grains and fruits. There are gold mines in Borneo; even diamonds are found there, but of an inferior quality. Iron, copper, and tin mines are numerous, and pearls are obtained on the northern coast.

*Population.*—It has been remarked elsewhere, that the Malay, or dark brown race, with whom are united the Papuans or Austral negroes, are the aborigines of this division of the globe. These races, though distinct in physiognomy and language, are by some classed in one great family. The Malays not only inhabit the peninsula of Malacca, but extend over the Sunda and Spice islands, the Marians, Owyhee, and New Zealand. The complexions of these islanders vary a little in the different tribes; the fairest are generally in the most westerly regions. Their persons are robust; they are low in stature, and have small black eyes, short noses, black long hair, and square chins. The Papuan race, or negroes of Oceanica, are distinguished by large lips and woolly hair: they are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding five feet; the skin is of a lighter colour than that of the African negro, but the forehead rises higher, and the nose projects more from the face. Many other differences, both moral and physical, must necessarily exist amongst nations so widely extended, arising from climate, food, clothing, and other local and accidental causes. Wherever Europeans or Asiatics have obtained settlements, the social and domestic habits of the tribes holding intercourse with them have, in general, been improved; but

dialects of the New Hebrides contain those hissing sounds that bid defiance to the organs of Europeans; while those of New Holland are represented as bold and harmonious. Some tribes in Sumatra write expertly the Arabic character, but their whole literature consists of transcripts of the Koran and bold historic tales. The arts are little cultivated in Oceanica, and the sciences are almost unknown, except in those places where European settlements have been formed. In Sumatra they manufacture gold and filagree, and arms for their own use.

## AFRICA.

### GENERAL VIEW.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Mediterranean; W., the Atlantic Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; E., the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. Length, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, 5000 miles; breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, 4,500 miles. Population, 70,000,000.

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Barbary	Morocco	31° 12' N.	6° 45' W.
Egypt	Cairo	30° 3' N.	51° 23' E.
Nubia	Sennaar	15° 4' N.	30° 00' E.
Abyssinia	Gondor	13° 10' N.	31° 25' E.
Ajan	Magadoxo	2° 30' N.	44° 00' E.
Zanguebar	Melinda	3° 10' S.	39° 40' E.
Mozambique	Mozambique	15° 3' S.	40° 43' E.
Mocaranga	Zimbao	19° 00' S.	27° 30' E.
Caffraria	Port Natal	32° 00' S.	30° 00' E.
Cape Colony	Cape Town	33° 29' S.	18° 53' E.
Senegambia	Fort St. Louis	15° 53' N.	16° 31' W.
Upper Guinea	Sierra Leone	8° 00' S.	19° 00' W.
Lower Guinea	Loango	5° 00' S.	12° 00' E.
Negroland	Timbuctoo	16° 55' N.	0° S.W.

RIVERS.—The *Nile*, in Egypt, flows into the Mediterranean; the *Senegal*, *Gambia*, and *Rio Grande*, in Senegambia, flow into the Atlantic; the *Niger*, in Nigritia, flows into the Gulf of Guinea; the *Zaire*, in Congo, and *Gareep*,\* (the great river), in the country of the Hottentots, flow into the Atlantic; and the *Zambezi*, in Mozambique, flows into the Indian Ocean.

STRAITS, &c.—The *Straits of Gibraltar*, on the north; the *Straits of Babelmandel*, and the *Channel of Mozambique*, on the east.

Climate.—As more than three-fourths of Africa are in the torrid zone, the heat, in general, is excessive. The southern regions were deemed by the ancients uninhabitable, on account of the burning heat of the sun. The great desert of Sahara opposed an insuperable barrier between the Roman empire and the interior of Africa. The long and narrow valley of Egypt, like the defiles of the Gauts or Himmalehs, was the only passage across those frightful solitudes with which the ancients were acquainted; and now it is the only continuous portion of the desert zone which differs in physical conformation from the dreary wastes with which it is surrounded. The climate in this valley, and along the northern and southern shores of Africa, is moderate, compared with that of the desert regions, or the western shores of Guinea.

Natural Features.—Immense deserts of sand, great ranges of mountains, and forests of vast extent, are the characteristic features of Africa. The famous desert of Sahara, interspersed towards its northern and eastern boundaries by oases, or tracts of astonishing fertility, is 2,000 miles long and 900 broad. It may be said to extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf: for though Egypt is considered a distinct portion, yet there exist sufficient indications to prove, that were it not for the Nile, it would offer no interruption to that barren tract. In this ocean of sand, when agitated by

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\* *Gareep*.—The Dutch called this the *Orange River*; but however appropriate that name may be amongst Dutchmen, with the readers of this treatise the word *orange* is generally understood as the name of a colour, and when applied to a river, as in the present case, is apt to convey the false notion that the water is of that colour. The native name is much better, and should be decidedly preferred.

It lies between 28° and 37° N. lat., and between 10° W. and 30° E. long. Length, from E. to W., 2,700 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 150 miles. Population, about 10,000,000.

#### BARBARY STATES.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
<b>Morocco and Fez</b>	Mequinez	Numerous rivulets	110,000
	Morocco	Niffis	50,000
	Fez	Seboo	100,000
<b>Algiers*</b>	Algiers	Mediterranean	120,000
	Constantina	A steep rock	100,000
<b>Tunis</b>	Tunis	Mediterranean	130,000
<b>Tripoli</b>	Tripoli	Mediterranean	25,000
<b>Barca</b>	Derna	Mediterranean	
<i>South from Barbary are,</i>			
<b>Fezzan</b>	Mourzouk	On a rivulet	2,500
Tafilet	Tafilet	A vast plain	
Darah	Tatta	S. of Mt. Atlas	

**MOUNTAINS.**—The extensive range of the *Atlas Mountains*, from which the Atlantic Ocean derives its name.

**RIVERS.**—*Seboo, Mejerdah, Morbea, and Tensift.*

**Climate.**—The perpetual snow which covers the summit of Mount Atlas, tempers the heat of this country, and renders the climate tolerable. In Fezzan whirlwinds are frequent.

**Produce.**—The soil is fertile, producing flax, hemp, dates, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and many other fruits superior to those of Europe. Timber is not abundant. In Algiers the stems of the vines are so large that a man can hardly grasp them, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. There are entire hills of salt, and salt springs are more common than fresh. Mount Atlas yields silver, copper, lead, and antimony.

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\* *Algiers* is the ancient *Numidia*, in a town of which, *Tagaste*, the great St. Augustin was born, Nov. 13th, 354.

*Commerce.*—The commodities which the caravans convey to Mecca are principally woollen goods, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers. The Tunisians carry on a considerable trade in the same articles, and also in linen, gold dust, lead, horses, oil, and soap. In Fezzan gold dust is the chief medium of traffic.

*Zoology.*—The animals are, mules, horses, and camels, several thousands of which are employed by the caravans which proceed yearly to Mecca across the desert, for religious and commercial purposes. The Barbary horse is famed for lightness and speed, and the Morocco sheep for the fineness of their wool. In the deserts are lions of great strength and ferocity; also tigers, leopards, scorpions, and various kinds of serpents. In Fezzan, wild animals are numerous. Prodigious quantities of locusts are brought to market as food, salted and dried like red herrings.

*Government, &c.*—The emperor of Morocco is the most despotic potentate in the world. Tripoli, formerly the residence of the knights of Rhodes, is a republic under the Turks; and Tunis is governed by a bey under their protection. The army, on occasions of emergency, consists of 50,000 foot and as many horse; but they are neither well armed nor disciplined.

*History.*—With the exception of Egypt, the ancients had little knowledge of the other countries of Africa, beside those included in the states of Barbary. They looked on the rest of Africa as uninhabitable, on account of its intense heat. *Carthage*, the competitor with Rome for the empire of the world, was situated near the place where Tunis now stands. After the fall of this great city, Barbary was made a province of the Roman empire; and such it continued till the fifth century, when it was seized on by the *Vandals*. These barbarians being overcome by the celebrated *Belisarius*, about the year 530, this country became subject to the Greek emperors. Towards the close of the seventh century, it was overrun by the *Saracens*, who entered it not only as conquerors, but in vast migratory bodies, which stamped the Arabian and Mahometan character upon the whole population. Barbary was first governed under the Caliphs of Bagdad, by a viceroy; but as the central power soon began to lose its energy, the states of Barbary erected themselves into independent kingdoms. These, for ages after this event, were the theatre of mutual wars, during which civilisation and religion gave place

Countries.	Chief Towns.	Situated on	Pop. of C. Towns.
Egypt	Grand Cairo	Nile	300,000
	Alexandria	Nile	36,000
	Damietta	Nile	30,000
	Rosetta	Nile	15,000
	Suez	Red Sea	3,000
Nubia	Dongola	Nile	55,000
	Sennaar	Nile	9,000
Abyssinia	Suakin	Red Sea	8,000
	Gondar	Lake Dembea	50,000
	Axum	Mareb	6,000

LAKE.—*Lake Dembea*, near the centre of Abyssinia.

RIVERS.—The *Nile*, with its tributaries, the *White* and *Blue Rivers*, flows north into the Mediterranean.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Mountains of Abyssinia*.

Climate.—The north winds, which in Egypt have almost the constancy of trade winds, carry all the evaporation of the Mediterranean towards Central Africa, where they are deposited in rains, leaving scarcely as much over Egypt as produce a few showers in the year. At Cairo there are, on an average, four or five, and in Upper Egypt but one or two, showers in the year. The south winds, called the *kamsen*, in Egypt, are, in their effects, like the *simeem* of Arabia. When these blow, the atmosphere becomes troubled, the air seems to lose its power of supporting life and vigour, a dry burning heat reigns universally, and the whirlwinds resemble the blasts from a heated furnace. In some parts of Egypt the rarefied state of that portion of air, which, throughout the day, is in immediate contact with the sand, produces a refraction of the rays of light, whence arises that surprising appearance called the *mirage*, presenting, on the dry surface, an exact representation of a lake of water. Sometimes it seems ruffled into waves; at others, it appears still and smooth, and reflects, like a mirror, the images of houses and other objects situated beyond it. The French army, in 1798, parched with a burning thirst, in traversing this arid region, were frequently made the sport of this cruel illusion. A beautiful palm-crowned hillock would seem to arise from the placid bosom of a distant lake, but when arrived at the spot, the lake had

from the union of magnitude and skill in their construction, have almost exclusively attracted the attention of the world. The first or great pyramid is 693 feet square, and rises to the amazing height of 599 feet; it covers upwards of 11 acres, and must have employed 100,000 men for twenty years in its construction. An opening into this pyramid was effected in the ninth century, and several long galleries traced, leading to two chambers, one of which is 32 feet by 16. The second pyramid, or that of Cephrenes, is above 400 feet high. Recently, an opening was effected into this also, and in a chamber, 46 feet by 16, was found a sarcophagus, containing the bones of a bull, that base object of the Egyptian worship. Indeed, it seems improbable that structures so stupendous should have been undertaken without a religious impulse and motive. About 300 paces from the second pyramid is the gigantic statue of the sphinx. It is cut out of the solid rock, and represents the head of a negro woman joined to the body of a quadruped. Its length, from the fore-part to the tail, was found to be 125 feet. Near Metrohenny appear extensive, though faint, traces of the ancient Memphis, the capital of Egypt at the era of the construction of the pyramids. The ruins of Antinoe, on the east bank of the Minyet, are the remains of a Greek city, founded by Adrian. They extend about a mile in every direction, amid a wood of date-trees, above which its classic columns are seen towering. The ruins of Thebes and Tentyra are very extensive; and though they cannot cope in classic elegance with those of Antinoe, yet they surpass in grandeur all others in Egypt. The extent of the ruins of the ancient Berenice is 2,000 feet by 1,600, which might have contained a population of 10,000. There is a small Egyptian temple, built of sand-stone. The main streets have been traced, and even the materials of the houses, consisting of corals, madreporites, and petrifications. Nubia contains some interesting ruins, somewhat resembling those of Thebes and Tentyra. The temple of Ibsambul is cut out of a solid rock, rising perpendicularly about 600 feet from the Nile. The exterior of the temple is 117 feet wide, and 86 feet high; but the most remarkable feature consists of four colossi, which, with the exception of the sphinx, are the largest sculptured figures in Egypt or Nubia.

*Government, &c.*—Egypt has ever been governed despotically. Mehemet Ali has ceased to acknowledge the supremacy of the grand seignior, and has even threatened the overthrow of the Ottoman power. The army amounts to 50,000 well-

ture of Constantinople, made themselves masters of Egypt in 1516; the mameluke Soldan was put to death, and a pacha appointed in his stead. In 1798, the French invaded and took Egypt, but after three years were expelled by the British, who restored it to the Turks. Mehemet Ali, created pacha soon after this event, succeeded by treachery in cutting off the chiefs of the mamelukes, and expelling the rest from the country. That chief has since rendered himself independent of the grand seignior, and has governed the country with such vigour, and in such a spirit of improvement, as promises, in some degree, to restore to Egypt the prosperity of its best days.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion flourished in Egypt at a very early period. Its deserts became the residence of men famous for their sanctity. St. Mark was first bishop of Alexandria, and one of his successors in that see was St. Athanasius. But since Mahometanism has become the established religion of this country, Christianity has much declined. The inhabitants are now a mixture of Turks, Arabs, Moors, and Greeks, yet many of these adhere to the ancient religion; others, who are Copts, and descendants of the original natives, are Christians, but not in communion with the see of Rome. The Abyssinians that are members of the Coptic church, believe in the mystery of the most holy Trinity, seven sacraments, sacrifice of the Mass, communion of saints, purgatory, and transubstantiation. They were long separated from the Catholic Church, for holding some novelties which she has condemned, and principally, that Christ possesses but one nature. They have lately, however, expressed a strong desire to be reunited to the Holy See. The Abyssinians, or Ethiopians, received the first seeds of the faith from the eunuch of their queen, Candace, whom Philip the deacon baptized; but they owe their conversion principally to St. Frumentius, who lived in the fourth century. They unhappily imbibed the Eutychian heresy from Dioscorus, the patriarch of Alexandria, to which they adhered to a recent date. The Jesuits and other missionaries converted many in this kingdom to the Catholic faith, and amongst others the great and virtuous emperor, Zadinghil, who was slain fighting against rebels who took up arms in defence of their ancient heresy. His successor, Sultan Saghed, also died in the profession of the Catholic faith. In 1632, his son Basilides, a zealous Eutychian, banished the missionaries, and in 1636 raised a violent persecution against the Catholic religion, in which

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for being</i>
Adel	Zeila	A place of considerable trade
Ajan	Magadoxa	{ A great mart for gold, ivory, and wax
Zanguebar	Melinda	Once a flourishing city
Mozambique	Mozambique	{ Capital of the Portuguese set- tlements
Mocaranga	Zimbao	The residence of the sovereign
Sofala	Sofala	{ Productive in the finest and pu- rest gold in Africa
Sabia	Manbona	Situated on the sea coast
Inhambane	Inhambane	{ The most southerly of the Por- tuguese possessions

**RIVERS.**—The principal rivers are the *Zambezi* and *Sofala*, which fall into the channel of *Mozambique*; the *Lorenzo Marquez*, which forms the southern boundary of the Portuguese settlements in Eastern Africa.

**Produce.**—The kingdoms along the eastern coast, from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, are, in general, very fertile. *Adel* yields wheat, millet, fruits, and pepper; it is famed for its myrrh and frankincense; as is also the whole coast from Babelmandel to Cape Guardafui. *Ajan* carries on a considerable traffic in ivory, ambergris, and gold. *Zanguebar* abounds in forests and unwholesome marshes. *Mozambique*, subject to Portugal, possesses likewise a considerable trade in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities. *Mocaranga* produces the sugar-cane, with many fruits and useful plants. The gold of *Sofala* is said to be the finest and purest in all Africa. In *Sabia* are found great quantities of ivory and gold dust. *Inhambane*, which lies between *Sabia* and the river *Lorenzo Marquez*, is the farthest region south on the eastern side of Africa to which the Portuguese dominion extends. Ivory is the chief article of commerce, and is procured from the interior forests in vast quantities.

**Zoology.**—The wild animals are the same as in North-Eastern Africa. The giraffe, zebra, adder, and horned snake, are nowhere more numerous. Flocks of vultures, of several species, are everywhere seen in the deserts, where the remains of quadrupeds, killed either by birds of prey, or by the course of nature, require to be removed. Eagles and falcons

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>
Caffraria, includ- ing the Hot- tentot country	Port Natal	{ Situated in 30° N. lat. and 32° E. long.
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ On Table Bay; popula- tion, 20,000
Country of the Boshuanas	Lattakoo	{ Situated in 27° S. lat. and 24½° E. long.; pop., 6,000

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are, the *Gareep*, the *Olephant*, the *Mafumo*, and the *Great Fish Rivers*.

Climate, &c.—The climate of Southern Africa is remarkably mild, and, in general, healthy. *Caffraria\** is said to be one of the most productive countries in Africa, being well supplied with water, not only from the high lands in the north, but also from fountains, everywhere found in the woods. It seldom rains in this country, but when it does, it is always attended with thunder and lightning. The soil is extremely fertile; the woods abound with odoriferous shrubs and flowers; and among the trees are some of enormous size. *Cape Colony* is very productive in corn and fruits. The market is likewise supplied with a variety of European vegetables for the table from the gardens that lie scattered about the eastern side of the colony; and the flowers are unrivalled in brilliancy and fragrance. In the southern environs are extensive vineyards, which produce great quantities of wine, particularly a very luscious kind called *constantia*. The lands inhabited by the *Hot-tentots* must be fertile in extensive pasturage, from the great number of horned cattle and sheep which they possess, in addition to the multitude of goats which feed on the mountains; but owing to the want of agricultural knowledge among these people, and their consequent neglect of cultivation, little can be said of the country as to its produce.

Zoology.—In Southern Africa are found some of the largest, and also some of the smallest members of the animal kingdom. Among the quadrupeds are, the elephant, weighing 4000lbs.; the streaked mouse, only a quarter of an ounce; the giraffe, 17 feet high; and the elegant zenik, only 3 inches;

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\* *Caffraria* signifies the country of the *Caffres* or *Infidels*; the natives call themselves *Koussis*, and will not recognise any other name.

perhaps, in the world a finer race of men, as to external figure; they are tall, robust, muscular, and handsome. Though black, or nearly so, they have not a line of the African negro, either in their countenances or persons. A cripple or deformed person is never seen among them; and it appears, that simple diet, pure air, healthful exercise, clothing which does not cramp or encumber the body, and freedom from violent and irregular passions, are sufficient to produce this soundness of conformation. The countenance of a Caffre bespeaks content and satisfaction.

## WESTERN AFRICA.

*Western Africa* comprises the countries which lie along the coast of the Atlantic, from Sahara or the Great Desert, on the north, to the tropic of Capricorn, on the south. The following are the principal:

### *Senegambia.\**

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Foulahs	Saint Louis	On the Senegal	10,000
Yaloffs	Bambouk	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N., 9° W.	
Mandingoes	Kamalia, the only town of any consequence		

### *Upper Guinea.*

Sierra Leone†	Free Town	On the Mitomba	17,000
Grain Coast	Grand Bassam	On the Coast	
Ivory Coast	No town of note		
Gold Coast	Cape Coast Castle	Built on a rock	8,000
Slave Coast	Whidah	On the Coast	7,000

\* *Senegambia* is so called from the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which flow through it into the Atlantic.

† *Sierra Leone* received its name from mountains near it, which are infested by a great number of lions.

October, heavy rains fall. In the Gulf of Guinea, the prevailing winds are south-westerly, contrary to the monsoons, occasioned by the rarefaction of the air in the interior. Between Cape Verde and Cape Palmas, the hurricanes called *tornadoes*, are very frequent. Their approach is announced by a small black cloud, which soon extends, and covers a great part of the horizon. An impetuous whirlwind then breaks forth, which lasts only about a quarter of an hour, but in this short space enormous trees are torn up by the roots, cottages are thrown down, and ships are torn from their anchors and dashed to pieces. This scourge sometimes visits Sahara, when the winds raise the impalpable sand, forming it into columns, which rise to an immense height, and constitute a sort of sand-spout. Sometimes they break in the middle, with a crash like the explosion of a mine. The *harmattan*, or easterly wind of Benin, differs very little from the *simoom* of Arabia.

*Produce.*—The forests extend along the marshy coasts and rivers. The *matome* and *matoba* palms are remarkable for the largeness of their fruit and leaves; and the enormous *boabab*, (the colossus of the vegetable kingdom), is common in Congo: its leaves are of extraordinary size, and its fruit, called *monkey's-head*, is the ordinary food of the negroes. Cocoa-trees, mangoes, the butter-tree, cotton-bananas, pine-apples, tamarinds, citrons, oranges, and pomegranates, are some of the other products. Aromatic and nutritive plants are abundant and various, and the flowers are of the most beautiful and splendid description. In the desert parts of Foulah are extensive forests of the acacia, which produces the gum-senegal. The most singular feature of African vegetation is, perhaps, the height which the Guinea-grass attains. It covers vast tracts, and rises to the height of from 10 to 30 feet, affording shelter to innumerable serpents and wild beasts. The principal minerals are gold and copper. The Foulahs traffic in ivory, and in the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers.

*Zoology.*—Elephants and panthers herd in multitudes, unseen, in the long grass of Guinea, where, also, the enormous *boa-constrictor* and rattle-snakes conceal themselves. The wild animals common in any other part of Africa, are found in this in great numbers. The elephants are never tamed; and, though smaller than those of Asia, the ivory procured from them is better.

*Government.*—The country behind the Gold Coast was di-

according to the variety of situation and government: but ferocity in war is one of the universal features. In general, they have made little progress in what constitutes improved and civilised life. Their manufactures of stuffs, pottery, swords, &c., show them, however, not to be destitute of genius. They display, under popular governments, an activity, eloquence, and address, which would do honour even to civilised nations; and these qualities, in a people without arts or letters, are the more surprising. There is no room to doubt that, placed in favourable circumstances, they would attain as high a degree of civilisation as the men of any other race. The Foulahs seem to be the most widely extended of the tribes of Western Africa. They are represented as of a reddish black or yellowish brown complexion, with noses less flat, and lips not quite so thick, as the negroes of the other tribes. Their manners are particularly courteous and gentle; and they relieve the wants not only of their own aged and infirm, but even of those belonging to other tribes.

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### CENTRAL AFRICA.

*Central Africa* includes those countries south of the great desert situate on the Niger, Senegal, and around Lake Tchad. The principal are,

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Remarkable for being</i>
Ludamar	Benowm	{ The place where Mungo Park was imprisoned.
Beeroo	Walet	{ Extensive in the salt trade; population, 60,000.
Bambouk	Bambouk	{ So rich in gold mines, that it is called the <i>Peru of Africa</i> .
Bondou	Fattaconda	The residence of the king.
Kaarta	Kemmoor	Situated north of the Senegal.
Bambarra	Sego	On the Niger; pop., 30,000.
Timbuctoo	Timbuctoo	N. of the Niger; pop., 50,000.
Youri	Youri	{ On the Niger; and productive in rice and other grains.

most valuable. One of them has been known to travel over 1000 miles in seven days, and another 200 miles in one day.

*Religion.*—In a religious point of view the nations of Central Africa are in a melancholy state. They are pretty equally divided between two systems, the pagan and Mahometan. The most absurd and puerile superstitions reign amongst the pagan tribes, and human sacrifice is not unfrequent.

*Literature.*—Learning is in a very depressed state. Yet extemporary poetry, sung by the composers, is repeated at almost all the African courts. The Arab caravan-drivers cheer their long expeditions by reciting poems, where the talent displayed is often considerable, and is derived less, probably, from any acquired literature, than from the excited state of passion and feeling which arises in a life of wild and wandering adventure.

*Character.*—The state of society has made a greater approach to civilisation in Central Africa than in any other African nation, except those on the borders of the Mediterranean. War, however, is still carried on with all the ferocity of the most barbarous nations. Another deep blot is the prevalence of robbery, practised not only by desperate and outlawed individuals, but as the great national and state concern of almost every community. Nevertheless, there seems to be something peculiarly amiable and engaging in the social feelings and habits there prevalent. Warmth of friendship, hospitality, and humanity, are virtues of which recent travellers have given many shining instances.

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## AFRICAN ISLANDS.

MADAGASCAR, one of the largest islands in the world, is about 1000 miles long and 300 broad. It is divided into several kingdoms, which are little known to Europeans. It is watered by many rivers; is fertile in corn, sugar, and gum; and has a popu-

belong to Portugal. The most considerable are, *St. Jago*, *St. Antonio*, and *St. Nicholas*. The *Isle of Fogo* contains a very active volcano.

The CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, belong to Spain, and are seven in number; namely, *Teneriffe*, *Grand Canary*, *Palma*, *Lancerola*, *Forteventura*, *Gomera*, and *Ferro*. This group derives its name from Canary Isle, one of its number, though the largest of these islands is Teneriffe.\* The population of the group is 202,900. *Santa Cruz*, the chief town of Teneriffe, contains 10,000 inhabitants. Here Lord Nelson lost his right arm by the shot of a cannon ball.

The MADEIRA ISLANDS are three in number, and belong to the Portuguese. Population, about 100,000. Their principal town is *Funchal*, which contains 15,000 inhabitants.

*Climate*.—The climate of these islands is far superior to that of the African continent. The climate of Bourbon Isle is delightful, and that of Madeira is celebrated for its equable mildness. In St. Helena the climate, though moist, is agreeable and temperate. Between Cape Verde Isles and the Gulf of Guinea is the Sea of Thunder, on which ships are frequently becalmed, beneath a sky charged with electric clouds, whence issues alternately a deluge of rain and fire.

*Produce*.—Madeira is covered all over with rich vegetation; our choicest green-house flowers and garden shrubs growing wild in the fields and in the common hedges. The chief exportable products are, the excellent wines, called *Madeira* and *Malmsay*, of which about 3,000 pipes are annually consumed in England alone. The canary bird and goldfinch are found in the mountains. Reptiles are rare; lizards are the most common. The Canaries are famed for wine, silks, excellent fruits, sugar-canapes, and the beautiful yellow singing-birds, which bear their

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\* *Teneriffe* is said to have derived its name from *therer*, a mountain, and *if*, white; probably because a great portion of it is usually covered with snow. This island is in the form of an equilateral triangle, each side being about 36 miles.

## AMERICA.

## GENERAL VIEW.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; E., the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from 74° N. to 56° S. lat., and from 35° to 168° W. long.; and is situated between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Length, from N. to S., nearly 9,000 miles; average breadth, about 2,500 miles. Superficial content, 17,000,000 square miles. Population, 40,550,000.

This vast continent consists of two great portions, called *North* and *South America*, which are joined together by the Isthmus of Darien.

## NORTH AMERICA.

*Boundaries.*—N., the Northern Ocean; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Isthmus of Darien and Gulf of Mexico; E., the Pacific Ocean.

It is situated between 9° and 74° N. lat., and between 55° and 168° W. long. Length, from N. to S., 4,500 miles; breadth, from E. to W., nearly 3,000 miles. Superficial content, 9,000,000 square miles. Population, 27,500,000.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>N. Lat.</i>	<i>W. Long.</i>
Russian America; which occupies the N.W. angle of America.			
British America	Quebec*	46° 55'	70° 48'
United States	Washington	38° 0'	76° 40'
Mexico & Guatimala	Mexico	19° 32'	99° 30'
West India Islands	Havannah	23° 12'	82° 13'

\* Quebec was built by the French, in 1605. It was taken by the British in 1759, after a memorable battle, in which General Wolfe died in the moment of victory.

the S. of the United States; *Bay of Campeachy*, on the coast of Mexico; *Bay of Honduras*, on the coast of Guatimala; *Gulf of California*, on the W. of Mexico.

STRAITS.—*Davis's Straits*, between Greenland and America; *Barrow's Strait*, W. of Baffin's Bay; *Hudson's Strait*, N. of Labrador; *Straits of Belle Isle*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; and *Behring's Straits*, between N. America and Asia.

LAKES.—*Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Lake Athabasca*, and *Lake Winnipeg*, in the Indian countries; *Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie*, and *Ontario*, between British America and the United States; *Lake Nicaragua*, in Guatimala.

RIVERS.—The *St. Lawrence*, in British America, flows into the Atlantic; the *Mississippi*, with its tributaries, the *Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas*, and *Red River*, flows into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Bravo or Rio del Norte*, in Mexico, flows into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Columbia*, in the north-west of the United States, flows into the Pacific; the *MacKenzie, Coppermine*, and *Great Fish Rivers*, in the Indian countries, flow into the Arctic Ocean.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Boundaries.—N., the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Southern Ocean; E., the Atlantic Ocean.

It is situated between  $12^{\circ}$  N. and  $56^{\circ}$  S. lat., and between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $82^{\circ}$  W. long. Length, from N. to S., 4,660 miles; breadth, from E., to W., 3,160 miles. Superficial content, 8,000,000 square miles. Population, 13,050,000.

STRAITS.—The *Straits of Magellan*, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego; the *Straits of Le Maire*, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Island.

LAKES.—*Lake Maracaibo*, in Colombia; and *Lake Titicaca*, in Bolivia.

RIVERS.—The *Magdalena* and *Orinoco*, in Colombia; the *Essequibo*, in Guiana; the *Amazon* and *Francisco*, in Brazil; and the *Rio de la Plata*, in La Plata.\*

*Climate*.—As lofty mountains, forests, and marshes, which retain, for a long time, the snow that has fallen upon them, and several other minor causes, affect the climate of a country no less than the degree of latitude in which it may be situated, we must not, therefore, expect the same degree of temperature in places whose soil, degree of cultivation, and natural features, differ, though they may be in the same latitude. A material difference exists between the climates of the eastern and western continents, even where many of the above peculiarities are similar, and the latitudes the same. The cause of this extraordinary difference is attributable to the *shape* of the continents, and to the *portions* of each which are situated in the different zones. In these particulars, perhaps, the old continent is more favoured; for the column of frozen air attached to North America is nowhere counterbalanced by an equal or proportionate body of heated air, and this want arises from the shape of the continent, and the small portion of land in that part of the torrid zone which corresponds with the burning deserts of Africa and Arabia. There is, consequently, no such cause engaged in modifying the climate of America as that which, in the remarks on Europe, have been shown to exist in the eastern hemisphere.†

\* *Rio de la Plata* received its name from Sebastian Cabot, who, having visited this place in 1526, and obtained a great quantity of silver from the natives, concluded there were rich mines of silver in the neighbourhood, though, in fact, they had brought it from Peru; he, therefore, called the river he had sailed up, *Rio de la Plata*, or *River of Silver*: whence also the name of the country, *La Plata*.

† In order further to explain that no column of equatorial air exists in America, of so high a temperature as that which is suspended over the African deserts, it is necessary to observe, that the degrees of heat in two masses of air are not so much the result of the passage of the sun's rays

frequently, clay, intermixed with sulphur and carbon. Cotopaxi is the highest and most remarkable volcano of the Andes, and its explosions are also the most dreadful. Its form is that of a perfect cone; and its appearance at sunset is one of the most magnificent scenes in nature: its snow-clad sides, reflecting the parting rays of the evening sun, shine with the most dazzling lustre. Cayambe ranks next to the celebrated Chimborazo in elevation. Its form is that of a truncated cone: it is crossed by the Equator, "and stands," says Humboldt, "like one of the colossal and eternal monuments, placed by the hand of nature to mark the grand divisions of the globe." The peaks of Sierra Nevada de Merida, and Silla de Caraccas, which are covered by perpetual snow, send forth torrents of boiling matter. The frightful precipice of the Caraccas is more than 7,800 feet in depth. The defile of Quindin, between the towns of Hagua and Carthago, is, in some places, no more than one or two feet in width, and resembles, through the greater part of its length, an irregular gallery open to the sky. The Quibadas are formed upon a still grander scale, consisting of immense fissures, which divide the mass of the Andes. The ravines thus formed are of great depth.

The lakes of America, like its mountains and rivers, are on the grandest scale. Lake Superior exceeds in extent every other body of fresh water in the world. Its length is about 400 miles, and its breadth 160. It receives the waters of 40 rivers, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The water of this lake is remarkable for its great transparency.

*Zoology.*—The animals of America are very numerous, and several species are peculiar to that continent. The most remarkable are the jaguar or American tiger, the cougar, the puma or American lion, the bear, panther, leopard, ounce, lama, elk, antelope, buffalo, wolf, deer, beaver, rabbit, fox, squirrel, glutton, wild-cat, tiger-cat, lynx, badger, sloth, and several others. Of the feathered tribe, the condor holds the first place. There are many species of eagles; vultures are numerous; and a species of ostrich is found in the plains. In the northern and southern parts are, geese, divers, ducks, plovers, herons, kites, and falcons. In the tropical regions the species of birds are innumerable; and in general they are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage. Reptiles and insects abound in the forests and marshes. The boa, rattle-snake, coral-snake, and scorpions, are the most common.

*Population.*—America was unknown to Europeans until 1492, when it was discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain, in attempting to explore a western passage to the East Indies. In the following year, Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence, sailed thither, and from the interesting account which he gave of the country, the whole continent has obtained his name. The Europeans, finding it inhabited by numerous and powerful tribes, governed by regular codes of laws, and forming in a great degree civilised communities, were at a loss to know whence these people derived their origin. The immense Atlantic apparently presented an insuperable barrier to their migration from the old world; but the difficulty has been removed by the discovery of Behring's Strait, which separates Asia from America, by a distance of only 13 leagues. It is now the generally-received opinion, that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these Straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hionguoos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the north of Siberia. The native Americans are beardless, are of a copper colour, and have black, straight, and coarse hair.

*Government.*—The republican form of government is that which now almost universally prevails throughout America, though not half a century has elapsed since all its states were colonies dependent upon European monarchies.

*Religion.*—Nearly three-fourths of the American population profess the Catholic faith. By the indefatigable labours of the Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, and other missionary fathers, nearly all the numerous tribes of South America have been added to the Catholic Church within the last 300 years. In effecting this meritorious work, they had to endure, in common with their flocks, all the hardships to which a wander-

ing state of life exposed them. In them alone did the persecuted natives find kind and unflinching supporters of their natural rights, and ardent opponents of the early European adventurers, whose god was mammon, and whose scandalous lives were a reproach to their religion. The inhabitants of Mexico, of Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian Islands, are Catholics. Catholics are also very numerous in the United States and British America; and several of the native North American tribes are being daily added to the one fold, by the zealous missionaries labouring amongst them.

*Languages.*—The languages spoken in America are principally the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, with an amazing variety of Indian dialects. The last indeed are so numerous, that they, for some time, baffled all attempts at classification. Malte Brun, Balbi, and others, have, however, discovered a complete grammatical analogy, extending through all the dialects spoken in both continents, which reconciles their apparent diversity, and reduces the original tongues to a much smaller number than at first appeared possible. The multiplicity of languages in America is not a phenomenon peculiar to that continent; nor does it argue against the common origin of the various tribes of man, for, "there are instances," as Dr. Wiseman remarks, "where no doubt can exist of savage hordes having been originally united, and yet there has sprung among them so endless and so complete a variety of dialect, that little or no affinity can be therein discovered. And hence we have, as it were, a rule, that the savage state, by insulating families and tribes, and raising the arm of each one ever against his neighbour, has essentially the contrary influence to the aggregating, unifying tendencies of social civilisation; and necessarily introduces a jealous diversity, and unintelligible idioms, into the jargons which hedge round the independence of different hordes."

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## RUSSIAN AMERICA.

*Russian America* consists of the extreme north-western regions of America, with a narrow tract of coast, extending south towards about 55° N. latitude.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>C. Towns.</i>	<i>Situated on</i>	<i>Pop. of C. Towns.</i>
Lower Canada	Quebec	St. Lawrence	27,600
	Montreal	St. Lawrence	35,000
New Brunswick	Frederickstown	St. John's	5,000
ISLANDS.			
Newfoundland	St. John's	The E. Coast	12,000
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Chebucto Bay	18,000
	Shelburne	Port Roseway	9,000
Cape Breton	Louisburg	The Coast	1,000
Prince Edward's Island	Charlotte Town	Gf. of St. Lawrence	5,000
Bermudas	St. George	The Coast	3,000

Besides the islands already named, there are also *Anticosti*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the *North Georgian Islands*, in the Arctic Ocean.

**CAPES.**—*Capes Chidley* and *Charles*, in Labrador; *Capes Ray* and *Race*, in Newfoundland; and *Cape Sable*, in Nova Scotia.

**BAYS AND STRAITS.**—The *Bay of Fundy*, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* and the *Straits of Belleisle*, on the east; *Hudson's Bay*, *James's Bay*, *Hudson's Straits*, *Davis's Straits*, *Baffin's Bay*, *Barrow's Straits*, and *Prince Regent's Inlet*, on the north.

<i>LAKES.</i>	<i>Length, in miles.</i>	<i>Width, in miles.</i>	<i>Depth, in feet.</i>	<i>Elevation above the Sea, in feet.</i>
Superior	480	109	900	641
Huron	250	100	900	618
Erie	270	80	200	565
Ontario	180	40	500	231

**RIVERS.**—The *St. Lawrence*, flowing from Lake Ontario into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Niagara*, between Lakes Erie and Ontario; the *Ottawa*, a tributary of the *St. Lawrence*; the *St. Mary*, between Lakes Superior and Huron; and the *St. Clair*, between Lakes Huron and Erie.

a right of fishing. Cape Breton Isle also possesses an important fishery. Prince Edward's Island is said to be fertile.

*Zoology.*—The moose-deer, beaver, puma, and lynx, are found in these countries; the rein-deer is confined to the north. Rattle-snakes are common, and the humming-bird is often seen at Quebec.

*History.*—Canada belonged to France until the year 1759, when Quebec was taken by General Wolfe. It was ceded to England four years afterwards, and the affairs of each province were placed under the management of its own local government. By a recent act of the imperial parliament, the two provinces have been united under one general legislative council and house of assembly, (two bodies respectively resembling the houses of Peers and Commons in England), whose measures require for their validity the sanction of the governor. In Lower Canada the laws are similar to those of France, and the French language is generally spoken. The line of division between both Canadas is, in one part, the Ottawas; nearly all the other lines of division are straight.

*Religion.*—With the exception of some of the native Indians, all the inhabitants of these northern regions are Christians. The established religion of Upper Canada is English Protestantism; the Roman Catholic is the established religion of Lower Canada. The Canadians and Nova-Scotians are, for the most part, Catholics; for though the French were obliged to surrender this country to the English, their descendants, and the Indian converts, still retain the faith in which they were first instructed by the French clergy. Catholicity in this country daily receives fresh accessions to its numbers in the persons of the Irish emigrants. There are in British America 8 Catholic bishops, and upwards of 400 priests.

*Literature, &c.*—In respect to literature, language, and character, the inhabitants of British America differ little from those of the European countries, whence they, or their fathers, have emigrated. Great exertions have recently been made by the clergy for the promotion of popular education.

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| <i>States.</i>                       | <i>Chief Towns.</i>           | <i>Situation.</i>          | <i>Pop. of<br/>C. Towns.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Maryland, 19 cos., pop., 447,000.    | { Baltimore<br>Frederick Twn. | Chesapeak Bay<br>Monocasay | 87,000<br>7,000              |
| Virginia, 110 cos., pop., 1,211,000. | { Richmond<br>Norfolk         | James River<br>James River | 18,000<br>12,000             |
| Columbia*, Metro- politan District.  | { WASHINGTON<br>Georgetown    | Potomac<br>Potomac         | 19,000<br>11,000             |

*Southern States, Four.*

|                                      |                           |                       |                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| N. Carolina, 64 cos., pop., 738,000. | { Newbern<br>Fayetteville | Atlantic<br>Cape Fear | 6,000<br>5,000  |
| S. Carolina, 29 cos., pop., 581,000. | { Charleston<br>Columbia  | Atlantic<br>Congaree  | 36,000<br>4,500 |
| Georgia, 91 cos., pop., 517,000.     | { Savannah<br>Augusta     | Atlantic<br>Savannah  | 10,000<br>9,000 |
| Alabama, 48 cos., pop., 309,000.     | { Mobile<br>Tuscaloosa    | Mobile Bay<br>Inland  | 5,200<br>2,600  |

*Western States, Eight.*

|                                      |                              |                                   |                 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ohio, 74 cos., pop., 938,000.        | { Cincinnati<br>Columbus     | Ohio<br>Ohio                      | 36,000<br>3,500 |
| Indiana, 86 cos., pop., 342,000.     | { Vincennes<br>New Albany    | Wabash                            | 2,800           |
| Illinois, 66 cos., pop., 158,000.    | { Kaskaskia<br>Vandalia      | Mississippi<br>N. E. of St. Louis | 3,500           |
| Missouri, 44 cos., pop., 140,000.    | { St. Louis<br>St. Genevieve | Mississippi<br>Gouberie           | 12,000          |
| Kentucky, 86 cos., pop., 689,000.    | { Louisville<br>Lexington    | Ohio<br>Elkhorn                   | 11,360<br>8,000 |
| Tennessee, 60 cos., pop., 685,000.   | { Nashville<br>Knoxville     | Mehirin<br>Holston                | 6,560<br>3,000  |
| Mississippi, 55 cos., pop., 137,000. | { Natchez<br>Jackson         | Mississippi<br>Pearl River        | 4,000<br>2,000  |
| Louisiana, 29 cos., pop., 216,000.   | { New Orleans                | Mississippi                       | 49,000          |

\* The *District of Columbia*, in which stands Washington, the seat of government, lies between Maryland and Virginia, and is about 10 miles square. Washington is called after the celebrated General of that name.

chusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound ; the *Hudson* falls into the sea at New York ; the *Delaware* separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay ; the *Susquehanna*, from Pennsylvania, and the *Potomac*, between Maryland and Virginia, fall into Chesapeake Bay ; the *Savannah* separates South Carolina from Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic ; the *Mississippi*, with its tributaries, the *Illinois*, the *Ohio*, the *Missouri*, *Arkansas*, and *Red River*, falls into the Gulf of Mexico ; the *Columbia* flows through the western territory into the Pacific.

*Climate*.—In this extensive country the climate varies much. In the east, the transitions are sudden, from intense cold to excessive heat, and from violent rains to great droughts. In the interior, the temperature is more even and moderate. The wind from the north-west is piercingly cold, as it passes over the frozen continent, which extends in that direction. The summer heats are sometimes so violent, that even ice will not preserve light meats from putrefaction. Nevertheless, at this season days will occur which render a fire necessary.

*Natural Features*.—Vast rivers, and forests of immense extent, constitute the leading features in the aspect of the United States. The mountains, though considerable, do not imprint so striking a character on the landscape. The *Alleghany* and *Rocky Mountains* divide the United States into three great portions, the *Eastern*, *Middle*, and *Western*. The Alleghanies are less a chain of mountains than a long plateau, running nearly parallel to the Atlantic—900 miles in length, 100 miles in breadth, and rising in Vermont and New Hampshire to the height of 5000 feet. The Rocky Mountains, situate 500 or 600 miles from the Pacific Ocean, rise, in some instances, to the height of 12,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. Midway between these chains, rise the *Ozark Mountains*, above 600 miles long, 100 broad, and varying in elevation from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The Middle region comprises the basin or valley of the Mississippi. The soil, in general, is fertile. From the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi, to the source of the former, is about 3,000 miles; to that of the latter, 1,300; and from the junction to the Gulf of Mexico, into which they discharge their united waters,

*Government.*—The government is that of a federal republic. The president, who holds the executive power, and the vice-president, remain in office only four years. The two legislative councils, called the *Congress*, consist of 240 deputies in the lower house, or *house of representatives*, (to which none can be elected under 25 years of age); and of 48 in the upper house, or *senate*, being two from each state. The latter are seldom elected before they have been members of the lower house. The representatives are elected for two years, the senators for six. Each state has, moreover, its own government, for regulating its internal affairs. Army, about 16,000; militia, 1,350,000; navy, 12 ships of the line, (74 guns), 14 frigates, (44 guns), 3 do., (36 guns), 15 sloops of war, (24 guns), 13 do., (18 guns), 8 schooners, (12 guns), 1 do., (3 guns), and a galiot: total, 53 sail of the line. Revenue, in 1827, 22,000,000 of dollars, equal to £4,840,000. National debt, about £13,000,000.

*History.*—The first British settlement was made in Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1583. In 1776, in consequence of alleged encroachments on the part of the British, the colonists declared their independence. After a sanguinary struggle, in which they were assisted by France, Spain, and Holland, their independence was acknowledged by Great Britain, in 1783. A second war arose in 1812 between America and England, which lasted two years.

*Religion.*—In the United States no creed in particular is recognised as the national religion; all are protected by the laws of the country, though, in some instances, as in the destruction of the convent in Boston, Catholics have to feel, that religious persecution can exist in the free states of America, as well as in the dominions of the Russian despot. In the number and variety of the Protestant sects, these states may vie with the mother country. There are 21 Catholic bishops, 587 priests, and nearly 2,000,000 of Catholics.

*Literature.*—The English language is generally spoken; in some places, German, Spanish, and French. Many names, distinguished in polite literature, have appeared in this country before and since the war of independence. Benjamin Franklin has acquired universal celebrity as an author, diplomatist, moralist, and experimental philosopher. Washington Irving, Cooper, and Bryant may also be named among the most celebrated of the native writers. The universities of the United States are 30 in number. A national system of education has

| <i>States.</i>  | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Situation.</i>        | <i>Pop. of<br/>C. Towns.</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| San Luis Potosi | San Luis            | Rio de Panuca            | 20,000                       |
| Sonora          | Sonora              | E. of Gulf of California | 6,400                        |
| Zacatecas       | Zacatecas           | A high table-land        | 33,000                       |
| Guadalaxara     | Guadalaxara         | Baranga                  | 19,500                       |
| Guanaxuato      | Guanaxuato          | S. of San Luis           | 70,000                       |
| Valladolid      | Valladolid          | A lake                   | 25,000                       |
| Mexico          | Mexico              | Lake Tezcuco             | 140,000                      |
| Puebla          | Puebla              | Inland                   | 68,000                       |
| Vera Cruz       | Vera Cruz           | The Coast                | 16,000                       |
| Oaxaca          | Oaxaca              | Rio Verde                | 40,000                       |
| Yucatan         | Merida              | An arid plain            | 10,000                       |
| Chiapa          | Chiapa              | Tabases                  | 20,000                       |

## GUATIMALA.

|              |              |              |        |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Guatimala    | Guatimala    | Vaccas       | 50,000 |
| St. Salvador | St. Salvador | The Pacific  | 39,000 |
| Honduras     | Truxillo     | Truxillo Bay |        |
| Nicaragua    | Leon         | Realejo      | 38,000 |
| Costa Rica   | Cartago      | Cartago      | 8,000  |

MOUNTAINS.—The *Smoking Mountains*, in Puebla; and the *Peak of Orezaba*, in Vera Cruz; both volcanoes, and upwards of 17,000 feet high.

CAPES.—*Cape Mendocino*, in New California; *Cape St. Lucas*, in Old California; *Cape Corientes*, in Guadalaxara; *Cape Gracias à Dios*, in Honduras; and *Cape Catoche*, in Yucatan.

GULFS AND BAYS.—The *Gulf of Mexico* and the *Gulf of California*; the *Bay of Campeachy* and the *Bay of Honduras*.

LAKES.—*Lake Tezcuco*, in Mexico; *Lake Nicragua*, in Guatimala.

RIVERS.—The *Rio del Norte*, from the Rocky Mountains, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Colorado*, from the same source, falls into the Gulf of California.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—Woollen cloths, indigo, cotton, silk, plate, and glass, constitute the principal manufactures. Since the revolution, commerce has been on the decline.

*Zoology.*—The animals are, the wolf, distinguished by a total absence of hair; dogs, which do not bark; the musk-ox, Mexican stag, reindeer, Mexican squirrel, the jaguar, and conguar, the former somewhat resembling the tiger, and the latter, the lion of the old continent; the Mexican or hunch-back dog, the tapir, an amphibious animal about the size of a mule, tame snakes, which are kept in the maize fields to destroy rats, moles, and insects; the buffalo, useful, not only for its skin and flesh, but also for its wool; wild boar, wild sheep of California, wild goat, armadillo, many varieties of apes, birds of great beauty, and insects, amongst which are the cochineal, and a species of ant, that produces honey like that of the bee; the honey-bag in spring swells to the size of a cherry, and so abundant is the supply, as to constitute it an article of commerce. In New Spain, horses, mules, and kine, are cheap and common. The latter are often killed in great numbers merely for their hides.

*Curiosities.*—The principal natural curiosities are, the volcanoes, of which the principal are the Smoking Mountain, called the *Great Volcano*; and the Peak of Orizaba, or the *Starry Mountain*, so named, on account of the luminous exhalations that arise from its crater and play round its summit, which is covered with perpetual snow. Of these heights some idea may be formed, by conceiving a mountain such as Etna, to be placed upon a plain six or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea; as is the case of the viceroyalty of Mexico and the whole of New Biscay. The *Ponte de Dios*, or Bridge of God, is a singular work of nature. It crosses a deep river, and is passed as a common highway. Other curiosities are, the *floating gardens* on the Mexican lakes; the *ahauetl*, or cypress, 73 feet in circumference; the *hill of loadstone*; and the *meteoric exhalations* on the coast of Florida, which sometimes extend over the whole firmament, presenting an awful and magnificent spectacle.

*Government.*—The government of Mexico is now that of a federal republic, composed of 16 states. Its leading characteristics are similar to those of the United States. Army, 59,000; navy, 1 ship of the line, and 2 frigates; revenue, about £2,250,000 sterling. Guatimala, formerly a province of Mexico,

Christians, and in giving to the Catholic Church the vast empire of Montezuma. They likewise converted the savage tribes that inhabited the northern mountains—the Nagaritans, the Doricians, and other barbarous people of Veragua, who have all since persevered in the Catholic faith, which is now the established religion of the state. Of the missions of Old California, Malte Brun gives the following account:—“They were formed by the Jesuits in 1698. Under the management of these fathers the savages had abandoned their wandering life. In the midst of arid rocks, brushwood, and bramble, they had cultivated little spots of ground, had built houses and erected chapels; when a despotic decree, as unjust as it was impolitic, came to banish from every part of Spanish America this useful and celebrated society. The governor, Don Portola, sent to California for the purpose of executing this decree, imagined that he was to find vast treasures and to encounter 10,000 Indians armed with muskets, and prepared to defend the Jesuits. Far different, however, from his anticipations, he beheld only venerable priests with silver-white hair, coming humbly forward to meet him. He shed generous tears for the fatal error of his king, and softened, as far as lay in his power, the execution of his orders. The Jesuits were accompanied to the place of their embarkation by the whole body of their parishioners, amid sobs and exclamations of sorrow.” The Franciscans immediately succeeded them in Old California, and in 1769, extended their pacific conquests over the New. The city of New Mexico is esteemed one of the finest in the world for the spaciousness and regularity of its streets, and the excellent style of its buildings. It contains 34 churches, 39 monasteries, 29 nunneries, 13 hospitals, and many other establishments for the poor. The churches are exceedingly splendid. The balustrade round the high altar of the cathedral, and the lamp that burns before it, are of massive silver. This lamp is so large, that three men go into it when it is to be cleaned. Many of the statues, which adorn the interior of this magnificent temple, are of silver, and are ornamented with precious stones.

*Literature.*—The Creoles, and the greater part of the mixed races, make use of the Spanish language both in conversation and in writing. Among the native dialects, of which there are more than twenty, the Aztec, or Mexican, is the most widely diffused. It is remarkable for the length of its words, some of them containing sixteen syllables. Many of the other dialects are monosyllabic. The university of Guatimala is considered the best in the empire.

| <i>Islands.</i>           | <i>Belonging to</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i>           | <i>Pop. of<br/>C. Towns.</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| St. Domingo*, or<br>Hayti | Independent         | Port-au-Prince<br>St. Domingo | 20,000<br>10,000             |
| Jamaica                   | Britain             | Kingston                      | 33,000                       |
| Porto Rico                | Spain               | Spanish Town<br>San Juan      | 5,000<br>20,000              |

## 3. THE LITTLE ANTILLES.

|                 |         |              |       |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Curaçoa         | Holland | Williamstadt | 8,000 |
| Bonaire & Oruba |         |              |       |

## 4. THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

|            |         |                |       |
|------------|---------|----------------|-------|
| St. Croix  | Denmark | Christianstadt | 5,000 |
| St. Thomas |         | St. Thomas     | 3,000 |
| St. John's |         | Tortola        | 4,000 |
| Tortola    |         |                |       |

## 5. THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS,

Comprehending the Leeward and Windward Islands.

*Leeward Islands.*

|                 |         |                |        |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| Anguilla        | Britain | Anguilla       | 34,000 |
| St. Christopher |         | Basseterre     | 7,000  |
| Antigua         |         | St. John's     | 15,000 |
| Montserrat      |         | Plymouth       | 600    |
| Dominica        |         | Charlotte-town | 5,000  |
| St. Eustatius   | Holland | St. Eustatius  | 6,000  |
| Guadaloupe      | France  | Basseterre     | 9,000  |
|                 |         | Pointe-à-Pitre | 15,000 |

*Windward Islands.*

|             |         |              |        |
|-------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| St. Lucia   | Britain | Castries     | 5,000  |
| St. Vincent |         | Kingstown    | 8,000  |
| Grenada     |         | St. George   | 4,000  |
| Barbadoes   |         | Bridgetown   | 20,000 |
| Tobago      |         | Scarborough  | 3,000  |
| Trinidad    |         | Spanish-town | 10,000 |
| Martinique  | France  | Fort Royal   | 7,000  |

\* *St. Domingo*.—This fine island, 450 miles long and 110 broad, was discovered by Columbus, who made it, under the name of *Hispaniola*, the seat of his first colony. It is now an independent republic, and called by the natives *Hayti*, a name signifying high land.

islands. The indigenous animals are the agouti, piccary, armadillo, racoon, opossum, musk-rat, small monkeys, and the mountain crab. Among the birds may be named the flamingo, which is as large as a swan, and is of a bright scarlet colour; parrots of every variety, and the humming bird.

*History.*—After long-continued efforts on the part of the advocates of negro freedom, the Slave Emancipation Act was passed, and came into operation in these colonies in 1834, the British parliament allotting twenty millions sterling as a compensation to the planters.

*Religion.*—Since the discovery of these islands, by Christopher Columbus, all the native inhabitants have been converted to the Catholic faith by French, Spanish, and Portuguese missionaries. The European settlers are of different Christian persuasions; but taken collectively, these islands may be considered Catholic. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hayti, are exclusively Catholic.

*Character.*—No distinguishing characteristic can mark the inhabitants of these islands, as they are composed of Americans, Africans, Indians, Europeans, and the various castes that have descended from natives of the eastern and western continents.

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## COLOMBIA.\*

*Boundaries.*—N., the Caribbean Sea; W. Guatemala and the Pacific Ocean; S., Peru and Brazil; E., Brazil and British Guiana.

It is situated between 5° S. and 12° 30' N. lat., and between 50° and 82° W. long. Length, from E. to W., 1,360 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 1,100 miles. Superficial content, 1,100,000 square miles. Population, 3,500,000.

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\* Colombia, so named from Columbus, the discoverer. The northern provinces, while subject to Spain, were called *Terra Firma*; a name which implies a continent in contradistinction from the islands in the adjoining seas. The entire continent of America is sometimes called *Columbia*.

apparently formed by an earthquake, and is precipitated at two bounds, from a perpendicular height of 530 feet, into a basin nearly a mile and a-half in diameter, which it has hollowed out of the solid rock. Two beautiful cascades are likewise formed by the Rio de la Summa, in its passage through the valley of Icononzo, over which is formed a natural bridge, 317 feet above the torrent. The arch is 47 feet long, 41 broad, and 6½ thick. Ten fathoms under this is another bridge, formed by three enormous masses of rock, fallen in such a manner as naturally to support one another. The crater of Pichincha, one of the greatest volcanoes in the world, is a circular opening, nearly a league in circumference. From the banks of the Orinoco stretches the vast sandy desert of Llanos, 2,000 square miles in extent, where is seen, as in Africa, the curious phenomenon called the *mirage*. This plain is bounded on the south by impenetrable forests.

*Produce.*—The soil, in many places, is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits, medicinal balsams, cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, anicordium, Campeachy and Brazil wood, sugar, the soap-tree, the fragrant gum storax, copal, sarsaparilla, wild cochineal, cassia, aloes, dye woods, liquorice, the herb paraguay, from which is prepared a common drink, called *mate*; the castor nut, from which is extracted the well-known oil of that name.

*Minerals.*—The mines of silver, copper, and iron are valuable. There are, also, mines of gold and mineral pitch, especially at Maracaibo.

*Zoology.*—The animals are but little different from those of Mexico. The aboma snake is from 20 to 30 feet long, and from 3 to 4 feet thick. The feathered creation are nowhere more beautiful nor various. The waters teem with excellent fish, amongst which the barroketa is much esteemed; it is about the size of our salmon, and somewhat resembles it in taste.

*Government.*—The government, like that of the other new states of South America, is republican. Its independence was established in 1820, after a struggle of 10 years' duration.

*Religion.*—The Catholic religion is established in Colombia. Its inhabitants are indebted for their conversion from idolatry to the Capuchin Friars, who, armed with no other weapon than the crucifix, penetrated into regions which had been deemed inaccessible.

*Language.*—The Spanish language is spoken by some of

*Climate.*—The climate of Guiana, though milder than in other tropical countries, is peculiarly unhealthy. The rains are excessive from July to October, and the heats intense from October to March. There are several fens, or marshes, occasioned by the inundations of the rivers. Settlers are liable to malignant and intermittent fevers on their arrival.

*Produce.*—The soil is so rich, that in some places, 30 crops of rice may be raised in succession. The chief productions are, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, India-rubber, quassia, the famous cayenne pepper, druge, castor-oil, and fruits of exquisite flavour. The extensive savannahs of the interior yield excellent pasturage.

*Zoology.*—Large herds of cattle are reared on the savannahs. Amongst the wild animals are, deer without horns, the hippopotamus, cayman, torpedo or electrical eel, boa-constrictor, 40 feet long and 4 or 5 in circumference; red tiger, tiger-cat, and Surinam toad. The birds and insects are beautiful, and in great variety.

*History.*—Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara, were ceded to Britain at the peace of 1814, when also the island of Cayenne was ceded to the French.

*Religion.*—The Spanish and Portuguese settlers are Catholics. In the Dutch and English colonies the creeds are various. There are still some savage tribes of the Caribbean Indians, who are said to be cannibals. Demerara has been lately erected into a Catholic episcopal see, and this year, (1842), a Convent of the Presentation Order has been established in Georgetown.

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## BRAZIL.

*Boundaries.*—N., Guiana and Colombia; W., Peru and part of Colombia; S., Upper Peru, Paraguay, and La Plata; E., the Atlantic.

It is situated between  $4^{\circ} 30'$  N. and  $34^{\circ}$  S. lat., and between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  W. long. Length, from N. to S., 2,500 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 2,180. Superficial content, 3,000,000 sq. miles. Population, 4,000,000.

king-vulture is remarkably elegant in its plumage. The great destroying eagle is one of the most formidable and ferocious of birds. It surpasses in size the golden eagle of Europe, measuring nearly three feet long. It flies with majestic rapidity, and preys only upon the larger quadrupeds, as deer, sloths, monkeys, &c., pursuing them indiscriminately, and tearing them to pieces by its enormous talons. In contrast to this formidable bird of prey is a little owl, not much bigger than a sparrow. The numerous tribes of the smaller birds are conspicuous for their beauty, their splendour, or their singularity.

*Minerals.*—The principal minerals are gold and diamonds, which are said to yield to the value of £5,000,000 sterling annually, of which one-fifth belongs to the crown.

*Government.*—The government is now a constitutional monarchy. Revenue, £2,500,000. Commerce is on the increase.

*History.*—The Portuguese obtained possession of this country about the close of the fifteenth century. In consequence of the invasion of Spain by Buonaparte, the Portuguese court removed to Brazil in 1807, and remained till 1821. In 1825, the Brazilians, headed by Don Pedro, son of the king of Portugal, asserted their independence. Don Pedro assumed the title of emperor; but had enjoyed his new dignity only six years, when, having become obnoxious to the people, he was deposed, his infant son was proclaimed emperor, and a regent appointed during his minority.

*Religion.*—The established religion is the Catholic. Father Joseph Anchieta, of the Society of Jesus\*, is eminently distinguished by his missionary labours among the Brazilians.

*Character, &c.*—“The natives are strong and well made, their complexion is copper-coloured, their hair is black and sleek. These savages, delighting in cruelty, became under the Jesuits social, placable, and humane; the indefatigable perseverance of their missionaries surmounted the greatest obstacles.”† The Brazilian Indians are distinguished by their bravery and bodily strength. Their dialects are numerous. The Guarini language is widely spread over the interior and southern districts, but the Portuguese may be considered as the language of the state.

\* Father Anchieta, surnamed the *Apostle of the New World*, was born at Teneriffe in 1538. At the age of 28 he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives. He died in 1597.

† Malte Brun.

yield the valuable Jesuit's bark, the coffee-tree, various kinds of grain, 24 species of pepper, 5 or 6 of capsicum, several of potato, tobacco, and jalap, and many plants and flowers, which occupy a distinguished place in European hot-houses.

*Minerals, &c.*—There are very valuable mines. The number of gold mines and washings is 70; of silver, 680; of quicksilver, 4; of copper, 4; of lead, 12. Amongst the precious stones which are found in this country is the emerald. The chief exports are gold, silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, jesuit's bark, salt, fine vicuna wool, and coarse woollens.

*Zoology.*—The animals are principally the lama, vicuna, guanaco, and alpaca, which are each a variety of the American camel; the elk, and ant-bear. The earth-worms are nearly 3 feet in length, and an inch thick; the spiders are covered with hair, and are as large as a pigeon's egg; and vampires, or bats, are of monstrous size, and suck the blood of men and cattle while they sleep.

*History.*—Each of the two divisions of Peru is a separate republic. The republic of Upper Peru is now called *Bolívar*, in honour of Bolívar, by whose efforts it was freed from the Spanish yoke. The Peruvians were formerly governed by their own *Incas*, or emperors: they were the most civilised nation of America, not excepting even the Mexicans, whose cities, temples, and palaces, though rich and elegant, were far inferior to those of Peru. The court of Mexico was, however, supported with greater state. The memory of past transactions was only preserved by signs and marks, made by a wonderful variety of coloured strings and knots, called *quippos*. After the conquest of Mexico, Francis Pizarro and Diego Almagro, two Spanish adventurers of mean extraction, effected, by mingled perfidy and cruelty, the subjugation of this country. Pizarro caused the emperor to be strangled; and in 1535, founded Lima. In 1541, Pizarro was assassinated by his own countrymen, and a brave but unsuccessful attempt was made by the Peruvians, headed by their *Inca*, Manco Capac, to regain their independence. Peru remained subject to Spain longer than the other South American colonies. Its independence was established in 1825.

*Religion.*—The sun was the chief divinity of the ancient Peruvians. To this, and inferior deities, they offered sacrifices of fruits and the smaller animals. On the death of a chief, many human victims were sacrificed; and the number of these,

section cut out by Brazil. The surface consists of a plain, the most extensive and uniform, perhaps, on the face of the earth. At the end of this ocean-plain, the Andes shoot up abruptly their wall of unbroken rock, covered with eternal snow. The banks of the Plata consist also of immense plains, called *Pampas*.

*Produce.*—Much of the soil is exceedingly fertile, but it is not well cultivated. The productions are, wheat, apples, cherries, plums, maize, olives, cocoa, grapes, sugar-canæs, oranges, citrons, figs, and the herb called *mate*, or Paraguay tea, from which is made a favourite beverage. The forests supply valuable medicinal gums, and the most esteemed kinds of wood; ginger, sarsaparilla, valerian, and various aromatic roots are produced in abundance.

*Minerals.*—There are in Paraguay mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. The silver mines of Potosi are of great value.

*Zoology.*—Horses, mules, horned cattle, and other European domestic animals, originally introduced by the Spaniards, have multiplied amazingly. The ferocious quadrupeds are mostly small; they appear to be few in number, and are fearful of man. The puma and jaguar are of this description: the former is five feet long, and two and a half high, and is said to be the lion of the New World; the latter is not unlike the American panther, and is a formidable enemy to horses. The ostrich and condor are the most remarkable of the birds. There is abundance of fish; amongst which the *dorado*, or gold-fish, about six feet long, is in high esteem. Seals and sea-lions abound in some of the islands off Monte Video, and the interior swarms with numerous reptiles and insects.

*Government.*—Paraguay, for some years, was ruled with an absolute sway, by a person named *Francia*, (a Spaniard), who set at defiance the efforts of the republicans of Buenos Ayres to subdue him: he is now dead. Banda Oriental has become a separate republic. The constitution of Buenos Ayres is that of a representative republic. The legislature consists of two chambers, the *representatives* and the *senators*; the executive is confided to a citizen, holding the title of *president*.

*History and Religion.*—The Rio de la Plata was discovered by the Spaniards early in the sixteenth century. In 1534, Don Pedro de Mendoza founded the city, now the capital of La Plata, and in two years established settlements as high as Ascension. In a little more than a century from this period,

cious stones; a public cemetery, where, unlike the huddled and gaudy confusion of Père-la-Chaise, and other modern places of interment, simplicity and good order diminished the gloom, while they did not wholly remove the solemnity appropriate to such a scene; religious fêtes and processions, conducted with a devout and innocent hilarity; trades, agriculture, manufactures, literary and scientific institutions: such were a few of the leading features observable in the aspect and manners of the new republic. An admirably disciplined force of 60,000 well-appointed men, secured the state against all danger from without; while a code of punishment, at the same time mild, preventive, and effectual, contributed to the maintenance of internal peace and order. Such was Paraguay under the dominion of the Jesuits. About 400,000 converted native families enjoyed the blessings of their rule. The savage yell and war-whoop of the cannibal, gave place to hymns of divine praise, and during the divine sacrifice, native choirs entoned the solemn responses, and executed pieces of sacred music, vocal and instrumental, composed by the first European masters. The world, however, would not be what religion characterises it, were it to suffer such a state of happiness and virtue to remain unmolested. The blind fury of an infidel age raised a storm in Europe against the learned and exemplary society to which the fathers of Paraguay belonged, the effects of which extended even to these distant regions. The Jesuits were despotically expelled the scenes of their apostolic and truly philanthropic labours, and with them fled the welfare of Paraguay. The fathers had been early careful to stipulate with the home government for the freedom of their converts. The solemn compact was now violated, and the inhabitants of Paraguay were reduced to the same footing with the other natives, who had been conquered by the sword.

*Literature.*—Knowledge is liberally encouraged by the government. Several large schools have been established on the plan of mutual instruction, and a university has been founded. The Jesuit missions in Paraguay furnish a striking illustration of the beneficial effects which a well-ordered system of religious and literary instruction can produce, not only in the moral and political, but in the physical character of a people.

*Character.*—The *Creoles*, now everywhere the ruling class of these countries, are acute and polite, but indolent. The *Gauchos*, who inhabit the wide surface of the Pampas, and the numberless hordes that roam over them, are a singular race, and are but little civilised. The Indians of the Pampas

barley, pulse, garden herbs, olives in abundance, hemp and flax. European fruit trees thrive here as well as in their native soil. Lemons, citrons, and oranges, grow in the open fields. Chili is the only country of the new world in which the cultivation of the vine has been completely successful.

*Minerals.*—There are valuable mines of gold and silver, with which lead is mixed; also of tin, iron, and copper, which in some instances is mixed with gold. The richest silver mines are those of Santiago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. The other minerals are, agates, rubies, sapphires, and mercury. This is amongst the few countries equally remarkable for the productiveness of the soil, and the abundance of mineral wealth beneath the surface.

*Zoology.*—The species of indigenous quadrupeds in Chili amount to 36; of fish, 76; of birds, 135, not including sea-fowl. Birds of nearly every species inhabit the Andes. Most of the European domestic animals have been brought hither by the Spaniards: the wild are similar to those of Peru.

*Government, &c.*—The government is republican, administered by a president and two chambers. Revenue, 2,000,000 dollars. Exports: wine, oil, tallow, cow-hides, dried meats, copper, and excellent horses.

*History.*—In the 15th century, Chili was invaded by the Peruvians, but without complete success. In the 16th, the Spaniards effected settlements, but were never able to accomplish the entire subjugation of the country, owing to the vigorous opposition of the Guinchi and Huilliches, or Araucanian Indians, who, after more than a century of continual wars, succeeded in establishing the independence of that part of Chili which lies between Valdivia and the Biobio. These expelled the Spaniards and prohibited the re-opening of the mines on pain of instant death. All subsequent efforts to subdue them proved abortive. In 1818, the Spanish colonists established their independence of the mother country.

*Religion.*—The Spanish missionaries have converted great numbers of the people, but paganism unhappily still predominates amongst the aboriginal natives.

*Character.*—The inhabitants of Chili are said to be gay and hospitable. Music and drawing are their favourite amusements.

**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL  
ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.**

| <i>Islands.</i> | <i>Extent in<br/>sq. miles.</i> | <i>Population.</i> | <i>Situation.</i> | <i>Belongs to</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| New Holland     | 3000000                         | 1,000,000          | Australasia       | Britain           |
| New Guinea      | 300,000                         | .....              | Australasia       | Savages           |
| Borneo          | 260,000                         | 3,000,000          | Indian Archipel.  | Holland           |
| Madagascar      | 235,000                         | 3,000,000          | Indian Ocean      | Independt.        |
| Sumatra         | 165,000                         | 2,500,000          | Indian Archipel.  | Holland           |
| Great Britain   | 90,000                          | 18532000           | N. Atlantic       | Independt.        |
| New Zealand     | 90,000                          | 160,000            | S. Pacific        | Britain           |
| Niphon          | 80,000                          | .....              | N. Pacific        | Japan             |
| Celebes         | 75,000                          | 1,000,000          | Indian Archipel.  | Holland           |
| Java            | 50,000                          | 6,000,000          | Indian Archipel.  | Britain           |
| Cuba            | 43,000                          | 704,000            | W. Indies         | Spain             |
| Iceland         | 40,000                          | 56,000             | N. Atlantic       | Denmark           |
| Newfoundland    | 36,000                          | 86,000             | N. Atlantic       | Britain           |
| Ireland         | 32,000                          | 8,205,000          | N. Atlantic       | Britain           |
| Luzon           | 31,000                          | 190,000            | Philippines       | Spain             |
| Hayti           | 30,000                          | 600,000            | W. Indies         | Independt.        |
| Mindanao        | 28,000                          | .....              | Philippines       | Spain             |
| Jesso           | 26,000                          | .....              | N. Pacific        | Japan             |
| Ceylon          | 24,000                          | 1,250,000          | Indian Ocean      | Britain           |
| V. Dieman's Ld. | 24,000                          | 46,000             | Australasia       | Britain           |
| Nova Zembla     | 19,000                          | .....              | N. Ocean          | Russia            |
| Kiusiu          | 15,000                          | .....              | N. Pacific        | Japan             |
| Formosa         | 12,600                          | .....              | N. Pacific        | China             |
| Hainan          | 10,000                          | .....              | Chinese Sea       | China             |
| Sardinia        | 9,500                           | 492,000            | Mediterranean     | Sardinia          |
| Sicily          | 8,000                           | 1,780,000          | Mediterranean     | Naples            |
| Gilolo          | 7,000                           | .....              | Indian Archipel.  | Holland           |
| Sikoff          | 7,000                           | .....              | N. Pacific        | Japan             |
| Jamaica         | 5,500                           | 480,000            | W. Indies         | Britain           |
| Ceram           | 5,000                           | .....              | Indian Archipel.  | Holland           |
| Chiloë          | 4,000                           | 25,000             | S. Pacific        | Chili             |
| Porto Rico      | 3,800                           | 285,000            | W. Indies         | Spain             |
| Candia          | 3,200                           | 300,000            | Mediterranean     | Turkey            |
| Cape Breton     | 3,200                           | 30,000             | N. Atlantic       | Br. America       |
| Hawaii          | 3,000                           | 39,000             | Sandwich Islands  | Independt.        |
| Cyprus          | 3,000                           | 60,000             | Levant            | Turkey            |
| Corsica         | 3,000                           | 208,000            | Mediterranean     | France            |

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL  
MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

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EUROPE.

Mountains thus marked (\*) are volcanoes.

| <i>Mountains.</i>       | <i>Situation.</i> | <i>Country.</i> | <i>Height<br/>in feet.</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Mount Blanc           | Alps              | Savoy           | 15,668                     |
| 2 Mount Rosa            | Alps              | Switzerland     | 15,527                     |
| 3 Schrekhorn            | Alps              | Switzerland     | 13,310                     |
| 4 Ortler-Spitz,         | Alps              | Tyrol           | 12,852                     |
| 5 Mulhacen              | Sierra Nevada     | Spain           | 11,678                     |
| 6 Simplon               | Alps              | Switzerland     | 11,542                     |
| 7 Maladetta,            | Pyrenees          | Spain           | 11,436                     |
| 8 Mount Perdu           | Pyrenees          | France          | 11,168                     |
| 9* Etna                 | .....             | Sicily          | 10,870                     |
| 10 St. Gothard          | Alps              | Switzerland     | 10,605                     |
| 11 Ruska                | Carpathians       | Hungary         | 9,912                      |
| 12 Monte Carno          | Apennines         | Italy           | 9,533                      |
| 13 Lomnitz              | Carpathians       | Hungary         | 8,133                      |
| 14 Sneehatten           | Dofrines          | Norway          | 8,122                      |
| 15 Olympus              | Thessaly          | Turkey          | 6,504                      |
| 16 Puy de Sancy         | Auvergne          | France          | 6,224                      |
| 17 Mezenc               | Cevennes          | France          | 5,820                      |
| 18 Parnassus,           | Livadia           | Greece          | 5,750                      |
| 19 Hecla                | .....             | Iceland         | 5,010                      |
| 20 Ben Nevis            | Inverness         | Scotland        | 4,370                      |
| 21 Ben Macdhui          | Aberdeen          | Scotland        | 4,360                      |
| 22 Cairngorm            | Grampians         | Scotland        | 4,060                      |
| 23* Vesuvius            | Naples            | Italy           | 3,932                      |
| 24 Snowdon              | Caernarvon        | Wales           | 3,571                      |
| 25 Magillicuddy's Reeks | Kerry             | Ireland         | 3,412                      |

ASIA.

|                        |                |                 |        |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 Chimularee           | Himmalehs      | N. of Hindostan | 29,000 |
| 2 Dhawalagiri          | Himmalehs      | N. of do.       | 28,074 |
| 3 Javaher              | Himmalehs      | N. of do.       | 25,800 |
| 4 Peak of Hindoo-Coosh | .....          | N. of Cabul     | 20,000 |
| 5 Elburz               | Caucasus       | Circassia       | 18,350 |
| 6 Ararat               | Gt. Armenia    | Circassia       | 17,260 |
| 7 Kazbek               | Caucasus       | Circassia       | 15,800 |
| 8 Ararat               | Little Armenia | Circassia       | 13,840 |

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL  
LAKES IN THE WORLD.

| Lakes.         | Extent in sq. miles. | Depth in feet. | *Above the sea in feet. | Situation.       |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Caspian Sea    | 150,000              | 3,000          | { 300<br>lower 186      | Persia           |
| Sea of Aral    | 40,000               | Shallow        | 641                     | Tartary          |
| Lake Superior  | 40,000               | 900            | 595                     | Upper Canada     |
| Lake Michigan  | 25,000               | 900            | 618                     | United States    |
| Huron          | 25,000               | 900            | 1,793                   | Upper Canada     |
| Lake Baikal    | 14,800               | 1,200          | ..                      | Siberia          |
| Tchad          | 12,000               | ..             | ..                      | Central Africa   |
| Gt. Slave Lake | 12,000               | ..             | ..                      | Indian countries |
| Erie           | 11,000               | 200            | 565                     | Upper Canada     |
| Ontario        | 10,000               | 500            | 231                     | Upper Canada     |
| Winnepeg       | 9,000                | ..             | ..                      | Indian countries |
| Gt. Bear Lake  | 8,000                | ..             | ..                      | Indian countries |
| Ladoga         | 6,350                | ..             | ..                      | Russia           |
| Nicaragua      | 4,800                | ..             | 134                     | Guatimala        |
| Titicaca†      | 4,000                | 300            | 14,000                  | Peru             |
| Onega          | 3,280                | ..             | ..                      | Russia           |
| Athabasca      | 3,000                | ..             | ..                      | Indian countries |
| Wenner         | 1,136                | 288            | 144                     | Sweden           |
| Saima          | 1,602                | ..             | ..                      | Finland          |
| Dembea         | 1,190                | ..             | ..                      | Abyssinia        |
| Peipous        | 839                  | ..             | ..                      | Russia           |
| Wetter         | 830                  | 440            | 288                     | Sweden           |
| Maelar         | 763                  | 66             | ..                      | Sweden           |
| Enara          | 656                  | ..             | ..                      | Lapland          |
| Maracaibo      | 656                  | ..             | ..                      | Colombia         |
| Kupio          | 610                  | ..             | ..                      | Finland          |
| Lake Van       | 560                  | ..             | 5,467                   | Asiatic Turkey   |
| Maravi         | 550                  | ..             | ..                      | Eastern Africa   |
| Champlain      | 500                  | ..             | 90                      | United States    |
| Dead Sea       | 340                  | 1,800          | lower 500               | Palestine        |
| Geneva         | 336                  | 900            | 1,152                   | Switzerland      |
| Palté          | 300                  | ..             | ..                      | Tibet            |
| Constance      | 290                  | 2,334          | 1,300                   | Switzerland      |
| Ilmen          | 275                  | ..             | ..                      | Russia           |
| Lexa           | 229                  | ..             | ..                      | Russia           |

\* The Caspian, the Aral, and the Dead Sea are exceptions, being lower.  
 † Titicaca, in the Indian language, means mountain of lead.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL  
RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

| Rivers.                | Source.                             | Termination.   | Length miles. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Missouri & Mississippi | Rocky Mts. & Leech Lake, N. America | Gulf of Mexico | 4500          |
| Amazon                 | W. of Lake Titicaca, Peru           | Atlantic Ocean | 3380          |
| Yang-tse-Kiang         | Desert of Cobi, Tartary             | N. Pacific     | 2990          |
| Hoang-ho               | Desert of Cobi, Tartary             | N. Pacific     | 2630          |
| Nile                   | Donga Mts., Abyssinia               | Mediterranean  | 2610          |
| Obi                    | Altaien Mts., Tartary               | Arctic Ocean   | 2550          |
| Niger                  | Mts. of Loma, Africa                | Gulf of Guinea | 2300          |
| La Plata               | Mts. of Itambe, Brazil              | S. Atlantic    | 2130          |
| Volga                  | Valdai Hills, Russia                | Caspian Sea    | 2040          |
| Lena                   | Near L. Baikal, Siberia             | Arctic Ocean   | 2000          |
| Euphrates              | Mountains of Armenia                | Persian Gulf   | 1900          |
| Indus                  | Himmaleh Mts., Tibet                | Indian Ocean   | 1770          |
| Danube                 | Black Forest, Baden                 | Black Sea      | 1760          |
| Ganges                 | Himmaleh Mts., Asia                 | Bay of Bengal  | 1550          |
| Orinoco                | Sierra de Parime, Colombia          | N. Atlantic    | 1480          |
| St. Lawrence           | Upper Canada, N. America            | N. Atlantic    | 1320          |
| Ohio                   | Alleghany Mts., U. States           | Mississippi R. | 1190          |
| Dnieper                | L. Smolensk, Russia                 | Black Sea      | 1140          |
| Don                    | Toula, Russia                       | Sea of Azoph   | 1020          |
| Tigris                 | Mts. of Armenia, Asia               | Euphrates      | 950           |
| Senegal                | Foota Jallo, W. Africa              | S. Atlantic    | 950           |
| Rhine                  | Mt. St. Gothard, Switzerld.         | North Sea      | 810           |
| Dwina                  | Near Vologda, Russia                | White Sea      | 750           |
| Dniester               | Carpathian Mts., Austria            | Black Sea      | 710           |
| Gambia                 | Foota Jallo, W. Africa              | S. Atlantic    | 700           |
| Elbe                   | Sudetic Mts., Bohemia               | North Sea      | 670           |
| Vistula                | Carpathian Mts., Austria            | Baltic Sea     | 640           |
| Oder                   | Carpathian Mts., Austria            | Baltic Sea     | 590           |
| Tagus                  | Sierra Morena, Spain                | N. Atlantic    | 550           |
| Loire                  | Mount Gerbier, France               | Bay of Biscay  | 545           |
| Rhone                  | Mount Furca, France                 | Mediterranean  | 460           |
| Seine                  | Côte d'Or Mts., France              | Eng. Channel   | 425           |
| Po                     | Monte Viso, Italy                   | Adriatic Sea   | 410           |
| Ebro                   | Mts. of Asturias, Spain             | Mediterranean  | 380           |
| Hudson                 | State of N. York, U. States         | N. Atlantic    | 270           |
| Shannon                | Mts. of Leitrim, Ireland            | N. Atlantic    | 250           |
| Thames                 | Cotswold Hills, England             | North Sea      | 215           |
| Tiber                  | Apennines, Italy                    | Mediterranean  | 210           |

7.—The CARDINAL POINTS in the heavens are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and the points where the sun *rises* and *sets*.

8.—The LATITUDE of a STAR or PLANET on the celestial globe, is its distance from the ecliptic, counted *towards the pole of the ecliptic*. The greatest latitude a star can have, is 90°; a planet, 8°: the sun has no latitude, being always in the ecliptic.

9.—The LONGITUDE of a STAR or PLANET is reckoned on the ecliptic from the point Aries, *eastwards* round the globe.

10.—The AZIMUTH or VERTICAL CIRCLES are imaginary circles passing through the zenith and nadir, cutting the horizon at *right angles*. That which passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon is called the *prime vertical*.

11.—The ALTITUDE of any of the heavenly bodies is an arc of a vertical circle contained between the centre of the body and the horizon. The zenith distance is what the altitude wants of 90°.

12.—The AMPLITUDE is an arc of the horizon contained between an object at rising or setting, and the E. or W. points of the horizon.

13.—The AZIMUTH is that arc of the horizon which is contained between a vertical circle passing through the object, and the N. or S. points of the horizon.

14.—The EQUATION OF TIME at noon, is the interval between the true and apparent noon; or the difference of time as shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, and a correct sun-dial.

15.—A TRUE SOLAR DAY is the time from noon to noon, as shown by a correct sun-dial, and is subject to a continual variation, arising from the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the earth's unequal motion in its orbit. A *mean solar day* consists of 24 hours, as shown by a clock. A *natural* or *astronomical day* is reckoned from noon to noon, and consists of 24 hours. An *artificial day* is the time from sun-rise to sun-set, and varies with the latitude and season. A *civil day* consists of 24 hours, but begins not at the same hour in every nation. A *siderial day* is the time from the passage of any fixed star over the meridian till it returns to it again, and consists of 23 hours 56 minutes.\*

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\* If the sun and a star be on any meridian together, the star will be on that meridian again next day, four minutes before the sun; for the sun has gone *eastward* in the ecliptic about one degree—equal to four minutes of time—or rather, the earth has *moved* so much in its orbit.

same atmospheric temperature: so many causes combine to affect the temperature of climates, that there are no two countries exactly alike in that respect. The sun is the great source of heat; but the various modifications of climate, the extremes of heat and cold, do not *solely* depend upon his influence. The direct and immediate action of the sun's rays is regulated by *four principal causes*. The first cause is the *distance* of the sun from the earth; the second, the *direction* in which the sun's rays strike the earth; the third is the *length of the day*; and the fourth, the *refraction* which the rays experience in passing through the different parts of the atmosphere. If the mean distance of the sun from the earth be represented by 10,000, the distance at the summer solstice will be 10,166, and at the winter solstice, 9,834; the proportion is, therefore, as 30 to 29, nearly; and, as the quantity of rays falling on the same plane are, *inversely*, as the *squares of the distances*, it follows, that the light and heat which the earth receives at the winter solstice, are greater than when at the summer solstice, in the ratio of 900 to 841, or as  $1\frac{1}{17}$  to 1. Thus the quantity of heat which the globe receives is greater in winter than in summer. The direction in which the sun's rays strike the earth, depends on the *altitude* of the sun. The more directly the rays fall, the more force they have; and at the same time the greater is the number falling upon a given space. Long days and short nights allow only a small quantity of the acquired heat to radiate. It is calculated that, in consequence of the refraction of light, of every 10,000 rays, 8,123 arrive at a certain point, if they come perpendicularly; if the angle of direction be  $50^\circ$ , only 7,024 arrive at the given point; if  $7^\circ$ , 2,821; and only 5 if the direction be horizontal.

If the heat on the surface of the earth were regulated by these four laws only, there would, in consequence of the unequal length of the day in the several places, when the sun is in Cancer, be  $113^\circ$  of heat in summer at Paris,  $185^\circ$  at the arctic circle, and  $212^\circ$  at the 74th parallel of latitude, thence to the poles the heat would diminish; and only  $77^\circ$  under the equator. Whence it appears, that the climate at the equator would be temperate, while water would boil in Nova Zembla. In winter the extreme of cold would be equally great. There must, then, be other causes for modifying the distribution of heat on the earth. These are principally—first, the *action of the sun upon the atmosphere*, which produces all the various winds; secondly, the *geological structure of soils*; thirdly, the *physical geography*, such as the distri-

Altaiian mountains, south of Siberia, contribute to render the cold of that country very intense. Had there been a great mountain chain in Sahara, that desert would be changed into a fertile country, as the snow-clad summits would cool the atmosphere, whilst the plains would be watered by the mountain torrents, caused by the melting of the snow. The great cold of Central and Southern Russia is owing principally to the absence of a mountain chain, which would shelter them from the chilling blasts of the Arctic Ocean. Man also exercises a slow but powerful influence upon the temperature of the air. By draining a country, he renders it warmer; by cutting the forests, he may considerably improve the climate, while, in some cases, he may render it a desert. The leaves of trees help, like all pointed bodies, to produce rain. Aragon, Castile, the Cape Verde Islands, and many other places, have been made much colder by cutting down the forests.

As heat and cold may be accompanied by humidity or dryness, climates may be classed under four general heads: 1, The hot and dry climate; 2, The hot and humid; 3, The cold and dry; 4, The cold and humid. The first is the climate of the African and Arabian deserts. Here the earth is scorching, the sky glowing, water of every kind scarce, plants, where they exist, languishing for want of nutriment; animals, although strong and ferocious, are few in number, and the natives generally of an olive or deep black colour. The second prevails in Bengal, Mesopotamia, on the coasts of Zanguebar, Senegambia, Guiana, and Panama. Climates of this kind enjoy the verdure of perpetual spring; vegetation is of the most beautiful and gigantic description: immense reptiles wallow in the marshy and pestilential grounds; and man is in the lowest state of civilisation. The third class is exhibited in Europe and part of Asia. The fourth is found in Siberia, the north of Canada, &c. In this climate unwholesome fogs load the atmosphere; vegetation is reduced to a few stunted shrubs, creeping moss, and lichens. The animals remain torpid for part of the year, and are covered with a thick, warm fur; and man himself is of a dwarfish and sluggish nature.

Notwithstanding the many causes which tend to modify the climates of the globe, as the distribution of land and water, nature of soils, forests, deserts, and naked rocks, by which surfaces of different radiating and absorbing powers are exposed to the sun's rays, climates gradually decrease from the equator to the poles, but not in the ratio of the latitude. Be-

cane grows best in America, between  $20^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$ . The isothermal line of  $59^{\circ}$  is the limit of the fig and olive; that of  $50^{\circ}$  is the limit of the wine-grape;  $41^{\circ}$  of the oak and wheat, and agrees with lat.  $63^{\circ}$  on the coast of Norway,  $60^{\circ}$  in the Gulf of Bothnia, and  $58^{\circ}$  in Russia.

Places having the same isothermal line may have very different climates. In some places the winter may be warm and the summer cool; while in others, the extremes of heat and cold may be experienced, though all may lie under the same isothermal line. In Europe, the latitude of places having the same mean temperature, never differs more than  $8^{\circ}$  or  $9^{\circ}$ ; while those having the same mean winter temperature may often differ  $18^{\circ}$  or  $19^{\circ}$ . At Kasan, in Russia, in the latitude of Edinburgh, the mean annual temperature is about  $37^{\circ}$ ; at Edinburgh it is  $47^{\circ}$ . The mean summer temperature at Kasan is  $64^{\circ}$ , and that of winter  $2^{\circ}12'$ , while at Edinburgh the mean summer temperature is  $58^{\circ}$ , and that of winter  $38^{\circ}$ . At Quebec the summers are as warm as those of Paris, and grapes sometimes ripen in the open air, though the winters are as severe as those of Petersburg. The quantity of heat received and radiated annually by the earth, appears to be invariable; but cultivation, and changes in physical geography, may materially alter different climates; the increase or diminution of temperature in one being exactly counterbalanced by a contrary change in another.

### III.—SOLAR SYSTEM.

The sun is placed in the centre of this system, and the primary planets revolve round it at unequal distances; their names are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, or Herschel. Mercury and Venus being within the orbit of the earth, are called *inferior* or *interior* planets; the others being without the earth's orbit, are termed *superior* or *exterior* planets.

The secondary planets, or moons, are those which revolve round the primary. One revolves round the earth, four round Jupiter, seven round Saturn, and six round Uranus. The time a planet takes to perform its revolution round the sun, is called its *year*, and the time of its motion on its axis, its *day*. The orbits of the planets are elliptical.

revolve from east to west; though all the other planets revolve from west to east.\*

The system called the *Copernican*, has superseded all others: it was taught by Pythagoras, 590 years before the Christian era, but was soon forgotten, and was succeeded by the *Aristotelian system*. The difficulty there is in persuading those who are unacquainted with the theory of motion, that the earth, which of all things in nature appears to be the most fixed, revolves on its axis, and travels round the sun, gave Aristotle an easy triumph over the Pythagorean philosophers, and enabled that distinguished sophist to persuade mankind of what appeared so conformable to the senses, namely, that the earth was immovably fixed in the centre, and that all the heavens revolved around it. Thus it was with the system of Pythagoras; his doctrines, though true, were not defended by his followers, and they were refuted by Aristotle with all the appearance of reason.

The Pythagorean system being overthrown, the opinions of Aristotle were supported by all the philosophers of antiquity. From the exertions of Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, to confirm the existing opinions, fix the earth in the centre, and make the sun and all the planets revolve round it, this system was called, after him, the *Ptolemaic system*. It was universally received until the beginning of the 16th century.

Thales, who lived 640 years before Christ, taught the sphericity of the earth, the obliquity of the ecliptic with respect to the equator, and explained the true causes of eclipses. The Egyptians discovered at an early period that Mercury and Venus revolved round the sun. Timocharis, 300 years before Christ, observed with accuracy the places of the principal stars of the zodiac. Aristarchus, of Samos, attempted to find the sun's distance, by observing the portion of the moon's disk that is enlightened when she is precisely in her quadrature. Eratosthenes measured a portion of the earth's circumference. Hyparchus discovered the precession of the equinoxes,—that the summer was 9 days longer than the winter,—and that the solstices divided each of these seasons a little unequally. Ptolemy discovered the change of the moon's velocity, occasioned by the position of the apogee with respect to the sun, and determined the quantity of this equation with great precision. To illustrate this, he supposed the moon to perform a

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\* The diurnal motion of the earth from west to east causes an apparent diurnal motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west.

views, how correct soever, unless supported by demonstrations to which no one could rationally object. Galileo and several eminent Catholic divines were convinced of the truth of the Copernican system, from the arguments then used to establish it; but as these were not regarded as positive proofs, individuals were, of course, free either to reject or adopt them.

By the discoveries which Galileo made in the heavens, the evidence of the Copernican system became more sensible. He showed from the phases of Venus that that planet does actually revolve round the sun; and proved the revolution of the sun on his axis from the regular motion of the spots on his disk; and though the diurnal motion of the earth became thence more credible, yet it did not follow that the earth also turned on its axis. From the discovery of Jupiter's satellites, it became more easy to conceive how the moon may attend the earth in her annual motion round the sun; but this was no actual proof of such a motion; and although these discoveries formed a new era in astronomy, and made the theory of Copernicus still more probable, yet they did not demonstrate the truth of this system. From the appearances of Mercury, which are like those of Venus, it became easy for Galileo to infer that Mercury also revolved round the sun; but how few could then avail themselves of such a proof of Mercury's motion, those alone can judge who are aware of the situation of that planet, and of the circumstances under which such observations could have been made.

To refer the superior planets to the sun, and not to the earth, as their centre of motion, was yet more difficult, as these planets include the earth, as well as the sun, within their orbits. This difficulty, however, vanished before Galileo. He knew that a revolving body should appear to a spectator at its centre, regular in its motion round that centre, subject, at the least, to some regular law. He perceived that this was not the case with the superior planets, when viewed from the earth. Marking their motions as if viewed from the sun, and observing that regularity which revolving bodies should have when viewed from their centre of motion, he very justly concluded that the sun, and not the earth, was the centre round which they also revolved. He could also infer from the positions of the heavenly bodies in their motions round the sun, that the earth too was in motion; and as he knew that either the earth, should revolve round the sun, or the sun round the earth, in a year, he did not hesitate to declare his belief in the annual motion of the latter.

that if one body revolves round another as its centre, *it is necessary* that both bodies be in the same plane; that is, that the plane in which the revolving body moves, should always pass through the centres of both, and, consequently, bisect them. Now, if the sun revolved round the earth every day, the plane of its diurnal orbit should bisect the earth; but this is never the case except at the equinoxes; and hence the sun *cannot* revolve round the earth. The same may be said of all those stars which are not in the equinoctial, and thousands of them appear to perform daily revolutions in planes which are millions of miles from the earth, and in orbits which have neither the earth, nor sun, nor any other known body as centre, which, according to the laws of motion, is utterly impossible; and hence, to suppose that the earth does not turn on its axis, is an evident absurdity.

Had Galileo been acquainted with the spheroidal figure of the earth, and with the principle of gravitation, as it is now understood, he would, no doubt, have *proved* the diurnal motion of the earth; for as the equatorial regions are 13 miles more elevated than the polar regions, the waters of the ocean would naturally flow towards the poles, had there been no counteracting force to keep them in their present position. He could calculate that the greater gravitation of the middle regions of the earth, in consequence of the greater mass of matter there, would be insufficient to effect this, and that consequently, a rotatory motion of the earth, by which the centrifugal force towards the equatorial regions would be increased, was *absolutely necessary* to maintain the present equilibrium of the ocean; that, without such a motion, the frigid zones, and great portions of the temperate zones, would be now a sea-bottom; and that, probably, the summits of the Alps and Pyrenees would but form clusters of islands in an ocean which would overwhelm immense tracts of our present continents.

Summing up the proofs which we now possess of the truth of the Copernican system, and considering, on the other hand, the imperfect state of the science of astronomy in the 16th century; the inconclusive arguments then advanced in support of opinions which were contrary to those of the Arabians, Persians, Tartars, Indians, Chinese, Europeans, and all the ancients; apparently in contradiction to the scriptures, (Josue, xii. 11), and the testimony of the senses, and for centuries rejected by the learned as foolish and visionary; it is evident that these opinions were then of a doubtful character, and

when Copernicus himself was patronised by Pope Paul III, his work on astronomy published to the world by the encouragement and munificence of Cardinals Scomberg and Gisio, and the chair of astronomy in the Pope's own university of Bologna, offered to the immortal Kepler? The illustrious Cesi, Porta, Fabrica, Colonna, and a host of other eminent Catholics, on whom the Church bestowed her highest honours, were zealous abettors of that doctrine which was to displace all the astronomical systems of former times; and could it be, that all those celebrated men who advocated the same principles as Galileo, were honoured, and he alone condemned? that Galileo should be made a victim to atone for the scientific opinions of others?—It is preposterous to suppose that the Church would condemn as heretical the Copernican system, and yet bestow on the professors and teachers of that same system her first honours and highest dignities. The fact is, that neither the Church, nor the Pope, nor the Roman Inquisition, condemned that system, and the Pope, whose displeasure Galileo had incurred, declared that such was never his intention.

#### IV. TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

**PROBLEM I.—To find the latitude and longitude of a given place.**

*Rule.*—Bring the given place to the brass meridian: the degree over the place is the latitude; and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian, is the longitude.

- Exercise 1.* Find the latitudes and longitudes of the capitals of Europe.  
2. Find all the places which have no latitude.  
3. Find all the places which have no longitude.  
4. Find that place which has neither lat. nor long.  
5. Find those places which have the greatest lat. and long.

**PROBLEM II.—Given the lat. and long. of a place, to find that place on the globe.**

*Rule.*—Bring the given long. to the brass meridian; the point under the given lat. will be the place.

*Rule.*—Find how many miles make a degree of long. in the lat. of the given place, which multiplied by 15, will give the answer.

*Exercise 1.* At what rate, per hour, is London carried round by the earth's revolution on its axis?

2. What places are carried quickest round from W. to E.?

*Ans.* All places on the equator.

3. Where is the centrifugal force greatest?

*Ans.* At the equator.

4. Which are the places not affected by the diurnal motion?

*Ans.* The poles.

**PROBLEM V.—*The hour of the day at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.***

*Rule.*—Bring the place where the time is given to the brass meridian; set the index of the hour circle to 12; turn the globe till the other place comes to the meridian; the hours passed over will be the difference of time between both places. See page 14.

*Exercise 1.* When it is 10 o'clock, A.M.,\* in London, what o'clock is it in Cork?

*Ans.* 26 minutes past 9.

2. When it is 2 o'clock, P.M., in Alexandria, what hour is it in Philadelphia?

*Ans.* 57 minutes past 6, A.M.

3. When it is noon in London, where is it 2 o'clock, P.M.?

*Ans.* All places in  $30^{\circ}$  of east long.

4. How many degrees of long. cause a difference of 12 hours?

*Ans.*  $180^{\circ}$ .

5. How is one day lost in the reckoning by sailing west round the globe, and one day gained by sailing east round it?

*Solution.* Suppose B. left London at 6 o'clock, A.M., and found himself in long.  $15^{\circ}$  W. at 6 A.M. the following day, he reckons this a day, though 25 hours; should he travel  $15^{\circ}$  more in the same time, and in the same direction, he counts this

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\* A.M., Ante Meridiem—before noon; P.M., Post Meridiem—after noon.

3. Who are they who have no periceci?

*Ans.* The inhabitants of the poles—if there be any; but their anteceti and antipodes are identical.

4. Who are they who have no antipodes?

*Ans.* If the whole earth were inhabited, there could be none.

**PROBLEM VII.—*To find the sun's longitude, (called the sun's place in the ecliptic), and declination.***

*Rule.*—Find the given day in the circle of months on the horizon, against which, in the circle of signs, is the sun's place. Find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic; bring it to the brass meridian, and the degree above it is the sun's declination. Or, bring the analemma or declination scale to the meridian; turn the globe, and mark those two points of the ecliptic which correspond to the declination: one of them is the sun's place.

*Exercise 1.* What sign does the sun enter on the 21st of March?

*Ans.* He enters Aries.

2. When the sun's declination is greatest, what is his place in the ecliptic?

*Ans.* He enters Cancer or Capricorn.

3. Where is the sun when his long. is  $180^{\circ}$ ?

*Ans.* In Libra.

**PROBLEM VIII.—*To find where the sun is vertical at a given hour.***

*Rule.*—Elevate the pole so many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the lat. of the place; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian; turn the globe as many hours as the given time is before or after noon; and under the declination will be the place where the sun is vertical. If the given hour be in the morning, turn the globe W.; if in the evening, E.

*Exercise 1. What is the length of the day at the equator?*

*Ans.* 12 hours.

*2. Where is the longest day 24 hours?*

*Ans.* At the polar circles.

*3. What is the length of the longest day at the poles?*

*Ans.* Six months.

*4. Where is twilight shortest?*

*Ans.* At the equator.

*5. Where longest?*

*Ans.* At the poles.

*6. How long does twilight continue at the poles?*

*Ans.* At each pole, while the sun's declination in the opposite hemisphere continues less than 18 degrees.

*7. When does constant day begin in places within the frigid zones?*

*Ans.* When the sun's declination, in the same hemisphere, becomes equal to the complement of the latitude of the place.

*8. How long does it continue?*

*Ans.* As long as the sun's declination continues greater than the complement of the latitude.

*9. How long does constant night continue at places within the frigid zones?*

*Ans.* As long as the sun's declination in the contrary hemisphere continues greater than the complement of the lat. of the place.

**PROBLEM X.—*To find the sun's meridional altitude at any given place, at any time of the year.***

*Rule.*—Elevate the pole to the sun's declination; bring the given place to the meridian; and the number of degrees counted the nearest way to the horizon will be the sun's alt. Or, elevate the pole to the lat. of the place; bring the sun's place, or the day of the month on the analemma, to the meridian; and the number of degrees contained between that and the horizon will be the alt.

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ording to his apparent diurnal motion, in which case the proper motion of the globe is from east to west, and the sun is on the east side of the brass meridian in the morning, and on the west side in the evening. It is easy to show—by adding the complement of the latitude to each—that when the pole is elevated equal to the latitude of the place, the place must be in the zenith, or  $90^{\circ}$  from the horizon.

**PROBLEM XI.—To find the sun's amplitude, at a given place, on a given day.**

*Rule.*—Elevate the pole to the lat. of the place; bring the day of the month on the analemma, or the sun's place in the ecliptic to the horizon; the arc intercepted between that and the E. or W. point of the horizon will be the amplitude. The difference between the true amplitude and the magnetic amplitude is the variation of the compass.

*Exercise 1.* What is the sun's greatest amplitude in London?

*Ans.*  $39^{\circ} 48'$ .

2. When has the sun no amplitude?

*Ans.* 21st March—23rd September.

3. What is the sun's amplitude in Dublin on the 19th April?

**PROBLEM XII.—To find the sun's azimuth and altitude, the day and hour being given.**

*Rule.*—Elevate the pole to the lat.; screw the quadrant of alt. over the lat.; turn the globe E. as many hours as the given time wants of noon, or W. as many hours as it is past noon; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic, or the day of the month on the analemma, to coincide with the graduated edge of the quadrant, and you have the alt.; the number of degrees intercepted between the quadrant and the N. or S. point of the horizon, will be the azimuth.

*Observation.* In places within the torrid zone, whenever the sun's declination exceeds the lat. of the place, and both are N. or both S., the sun will appear twice in the morning and twice in the evening on the same point of the compass, and will cause the shadow of an azimuth dial to go back several degrees; but this phenomenon cannot possibly happen, by any natural cause, except in the torrid zone.

*Exercise 1.* What is the sun's alt. and azimuth at London on the 1st May, at 10 o'clock, A.M.?

*Ans.* Alt.,  $47^{\circ}$ ; azimuth,  $44^{\circ}$ .

*Exercise 1.* What star has  $261\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of right ascension and  $52^{\circ}$  N. declination?

*Ans.* *b* in Draco.

*2.* Find the star whose right ascension is  $98\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ , and declination  $16\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  S.

*Ans.* Sirius.

*3.* Find the moon's place on the globe, her right ascension being  $91^{\circ}$ , and declination,  $23^{\circ}$ .

**PROBLEM III.—*To find the lat. and long. of a star.***

*Rule.*—Place the end of the quadrant of alt. on the pole of the ecliptic, and bring the graduated edge to the star: the degree of the ecliptic cut by the quadrant, is the long.; and the number of degrees between the ecliptic and the star, is the lat.

Or, place the pole of the ecliptic in the zenith; screw the quadrant of alt. over it, and bring the graduated edge to the star: as the ecliptic, in this position, coincides with the horizon, the sign and degree cut by the quadrant show its long.; the degree on the quadrant cut by the star is the lat.

*Exercise 1.* Required the lat. and long. of *Aldebaran* in Taurus.

*Ans.* Lat.,  $5^{\circ} 28'$  S.; long., 2 signs,  $6^{\circ} 53'$ , or  $66^{\circ} 53'$ .

*2.* Required the lat. and long. of *Markab*, in Pegasus, and *Allair*, in the eagle.

**PROBLEM IV.—*The lat. and long. of the moon, a star, or a planet, being given, to find its place on the globe.***

*Rule.*—Place the end of the quadrant on the pole of the ecliptic, and bring the graduated edge to the given long.; then the star, or the moon, or planet's place, is under the given lat.

*Exercise 1.* At what hour will Sirius rise, culminate, and set, at Cork, on the 21st of January?

*Ans.* It will rise at 6, P.M., be on the meridian at 22 minutes past 10, and set at a quarter to 3, on the morning of the 22nd of January.

2. On what day will Sirius rise *acronically*, that is, rise at sun-setting, at London?

*Ans.* When the pole is elevated for the lat. of London, and Sirius at the E. edge of the horizon, the degree of the ecliptic cut by the W. edge will be the sun's place; hence the day of the month may be found: by bringing the star to the western edge, and marking the sign and degree of the ecliptic cut by the same edge, you find the sun's place, when the star *sets* acronically.

3. Find the days on which Rigel in Orion rises and sets *cosmically* at London, that is, when it rises or sets at sun-rising.

*Ans.* When the star is brought to the eastern edge of the horizon, the sign and degree of the ecliptic that rises with the star, is the sun's place, when the star rises cosmically. When the star is brought to the western edge of the horizon, the degree of the ecliptic cut by the eastern edge, is the sun's place, when the star sets cosmically. Rigel rises cosmically on the 17th of July, and sets cosmically on the 3rd of November.

4. To find the time of the year when any given star rises or sets *heliacally*, that is, when it first becomes visible in the morning, after having been so near the sun as to be hid by his rays, or becomes invisible in the evening, on account of its nearness to the sun; in the former case, it is said to *rise*, and in the latter, to *set heliacally*.

*Observation.* A star of the first magnitude is seen rising or setting when the sun is  $12^{\circ}$  below the horizon; a star of the second magnitude, when the sun is  $13^{\circ}$  below it; and so on, counting one degree more for each successive magnitude, to correspond with the different magnitudes of the stars, those of the sixth being the smallest that can be seen with the naked eye.

If the star be brought to the eastern or western edge of the horizon, as in the other examples, and the quadrant of alt. screwed in the zenith over the given place, and the other end of the quadrant brought to the ecliptic, that point which corresponds with  $12^{\circ}$  below the horizon for stars of the first magnitude,  $13^{\circ}$  for stars of the second magnitude, &c., will be the sun's place.

This table is useful in the construction of maps. As an example, let it be required to construct a map of Ireland, which lies between the parallels of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. latitude.

1.—Draw the lines around the map to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude.

2.—Draw a meridian perpendicularly through the middle of the map, and divide it into equal parts, corresponding with the degrees of latitude.

3.—Take the length in inches of a degree of lat., from a scale of equal parts; and as a degree of the meridian is equal to a degree on the equator, the distance of two meridians asunder, in the latitudes of  $51^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$ , will be found by the following proportion:—As 60 miles : 37·76, (a degree in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ), :: 4 inches, (the supposed length of a degree of lat.): 2·5 inches nearly, (the distance of the meridians in the lat. of  $51^{\circ}$ ).

Again—As 60 : 33·55 (for the lat. of  $56^{\circ}$ ) :: 4 : 2·24; then, 2·5 taken from the same scale, and laid each way from the middle meridian on the parallel of  $51^{\circ}$ , and 2·24 taken and laid in the same manner, on the parallel of  $56^{\circ}$ , and the corresponding points joined, as in the map of Ireland, will form the proper meridional lines. This method will be correct for maps of countries, such as Ireland, England, and France.

The meridians on a common map of the world—by the globular projection upon the plane of the meridian—may be drawn by dividing the equator into 36 equal parts, or the radius of each circle into 9, and describing circles passing through the poles and points of division; and parallels may be drawn, by dividing the circumference of the circles into 36 equal parts, and the diameters passing through the poles into 18 equal parts, and describing parts of circles through the corresponding points. But to construct a map stereographically on the plane of a meridian—divide the circumference of the circle or meridian into degrees, and from one pole draw lines through every twentieth degree of the divided meridian, and the points where these lines cut the *equator*, or the equator produced, will be the centres of the *meridians*. The centres of the parallels of latitude are found, by drawing lines from the centre of the circle through every tenth degree of the quadrant; and from the points 10, 20, 30, &c., where they cut the meridian, erect to these lines perpendiculars which shall cut the diameter that passes through the poles, produced in the several centres of the parallels of latitude. The tropics and polar circles may be drawn in the same manner. When the

circles become too great, they should be drawn by a shipwright's drawing-rule. A map of Europe, or of any large portion of the earth's surface, may be drawn, by constructing a map of the world on such a scale, that the portion of it which Europe would occupy may be equal in extent to the map of Europe which you design to form. This would be the correct way of drawing maps of large portions of the earth's surface, as then the meridians and parallels of latitude would be projected according to the principles of the stereographic projection of the sphere. But, as this would be troublesome and inconvenient, it may be done, with sufficient accuracy, in the following manner: Having drawn the margin, as in any common map, draw a straight line, to represent a meridian, through the middle of the map; then determine—as shown in the map of Ireland—the respective distance of the meridians asunder, on the parallels of  $35^{\circ}$ ,  $55^{\circ}$ , and  $80^{\circ}$ , for the map of Europe, and through these points describe arcs of circles, which will represent the other meridians. The parallels of latitude may be drawn, by producing the middle meridian towards the north, and dividing it into parts, each equal to the length of  $5^{\circ}$ . Eleven of these parts will reach from the south end of the meridian to the north pole; six other divisions will mark  $30^{\circ}$  beyond the pole. From this last mark, as centre, describe arcs through every  $5^{\circ}$  or  $10^{\circ}$ , and these will be the parallels of latitude.

In the stereographic projection, the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the earth, and looking at the opposite hemisphere. Maps constructed on this principle, have the circles towards the outside too far asunder, while those towards the middle are too near, and, therefore, equal spaces on the earth are represented by very unequal spaces on the map. In the orthographic projection, the eye is supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, and the fault of this projection is, that near the margin the circles will be too close to one another. The globular projection, which remedies these two defects, is now generally preferred; for, though a spherical surface cannot be exactly represented on a plane, yet by the globular projection equal spaces on the map represent equal spaces on the earth, as nearly as any projection will bear. A map of the world may be constructed orthographically on the plane of the equator, by describing a circle to represent the equator, and drawing two diameters, at right angles to each other: that which runs N. and S., will represent the first meridian, and the centre of the circle will be the pole.

Subdivide the quadrants of the equator each into nine equal parts ; and from the south end of the first meridian number every tenth degree with figures, on the left and right, till they meet in the opposite point at  $180^{\circ}$  ; and lines drawn from every tenth degree of the equator to the centre or pole, will represent the meridians.

Upon either radius describe a semicircle, and through the points in which this semicircle intersects the radii, with the pole as centre, describe circles ; these circles will represent the parallels of latitude. The relative situations of the different parts of the earth's surface, with respect to one another, are ascertained by means of these imaginary lines.

A VOCABULARY  
OF  
NAMES OF PLACES,

*Divided and accented in the way in which they are usually pronounced.*

In foreign names, the sound given by the Irish and Scotch to the vowels—particularly to the *a*—is generally preferable to that given them by the English. The letters *i* and *y*, in the continental languages, are mostly pronounced like *ee* in seed, and *u* like *oo* in food. In French names, *ou* sounds like *oo* in loose; *au* like *o* in go; *ch* like *sh* in shaft; and *qu* as *c* hard. Unless when accented, *e* at the end of French names is silent, as are also *s*, *es*, *t*, *g*, and *x*. There are, however, some exceptions, as *Sens*, *Brest*, &c. The guttural sound given to *gh* in lough by the Irish, and to *ch* in loch by the Scotch, is given to *ch* by the Germans; and the same sound is given by the Spaniards to *ge*, *gi*, *j*, and to *x*, except when it is placed at the end of a word. As this sound has been long since banished from English, the letter *k* is used to express that sound in German names, as in *Laybach*, which is pronounced *Lay'bak*; and the letter *h* in the Spanish, as in *Badajos*, pronounced *Bad'-a-hos*. In Spanish names, *ch* is invariably pronounced as in the English word *church*; it is to express this sound that *ch* is used in the *pronouncing columns* of this *vocabulary*. In the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, *g* is always sounded hard, as in *get*; the languages of these countries having one common origin. The Germans and Italians give to *j* the English sound of *y*. The letters *gn* in French and Italian, the letter *ñ* in Spanish, and the letters *nh* in Portuguese, are sounded like *ng*; also, *gl* in the two former, and *ll*, *lh*, respectively in the two latter, are sounded like *ll* in *million*. The Italians pronounce *z* and *zz* like *ts* or *ds*; *ce* and *ci* like *ch* in *child*; and *ch* like *k*. The Germans, except in a few cases, pronounce *w* like *v*, and *v* at the beginning and end of words like *f*, and *sch*.

as *sh*. Names ending in *poli* or *polis* have the antepenultimate accent. Names which terminate in *am*, *an*, *ad*, *at*, *ar*, *er*, *oo*, *oor*, as do those of many of the eastern countries, have the accent on the last syllable. The letter *c*, marked thus, *ç*, sounds like *s*. In names of towns in England, *mouth* is pronounced *muth*; *wich* and *wick*, *idge* and *ick*, respectively; and *burgh*, in towns of England and Scotland, *bur'ro*; but in foreign names it is pronounced *burg*.

Persons acquainted with the sounds of foreign languages, will readily admit, that it is difficult, if not impossible, by any combination of letters in our own language, to express some of these sounds correctly. The following vocabulary is drawn up in the most familiar way, and, it is hoped, will be found at least equally correct and useful as any already published.

| <i>Written.</i> | <i>Pronounced.</i>         | <i>Written.</i> | <i>Pronounced.</i>    |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                            | A               |                       |
| Abbeyleix       | ab-bee-lease'              | Auch            | osh                   |
| Abbeville       | ab'veel                    | Aurillac        | o-reel'-yac           |
| Abergavenny     | ab-er-gain'-y              | Auvergne        | o-vairn'              |
| Aberystwith     | ab-er-ust'-ith             | Auxerre         | o-zare'               |
| Abruzzo         | a-broot'-so                | Avignon         | a-veeng'-ong          |
| Agen            | aw'-zheng                  | Avranches       | av-ransh'             |
| Aisne           | ain                        | Azores          | a-zo'-res or a-zores' |
| Ajaccio         | a-yat'-chee-o              | B               |                       |
| Aix-la Chapelle | aiz-la-sha-pel'            | Badajos         | bad'-a-hos            |
| Alemtejo        | a-leng-te'-zho             | Ballina         | bal-li-na'            |
| Algiers         | al-jeers'                  | Belize          | ba-leez'              |
| Angers          | awn'-zhay                  | Baltic          | bawl'-tik             |
| Angouleme       | awn-goo-laim'              | Baltinglass     | bawl'-ting-glass      |
| Angoumois       | awn-goo-moaw'              | Basle           | bahl                  |
| Anjou           | awn-zhoo'                  | Bearn           | bay-arn'              |
| Alnwick         | an'-nik                    | Beaumaris       | bo-ma'-ris            |
| Alsace          | al-sawse'                  | Beauvais        | bo-vay'               |
| Antigua         | an-tee'-ga                 | Beira           | be-ee'-ra             |
| Antioch         | an'-tee-ok                 | Belleisle       | bel-eel'              |
| Archipelago     | ar-ki-pel'-a-go            | Berbice         | ber-beece'            |
| Arequipa        | ar-e-kee'-pa               | Berkshire       | bark'-shir            |
| Argyle          | ar-gyle' ( <i>g hard</i> ) | Berri           | ber'ry                |
| Armagh          | ar-mah'                    | Berwick         | ber'rick              |
| Artois          | ar'twa                     | Besançon        | be-zan'-song          |
| Aubigni         | o-beeng'-ee                | Birr            | burr                  |
|                 |                            | Blois           | bloaw                 |

| <i>Written.</i> | <i>Pronounced.</i>        | <i>Written.</i> | <i>Pronounced.</i>         |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                 | F                         | Kiev            | kee'-oo'                   |
| Falmouth        | fal'-muth                 | Killaloe        | kil-a-loo'                 |
| Foix            | foaw                      | Kirkaldy        | kirk-caw'-dy               |
| Franche Comté   | frawnsh con-tay'          | Kirkcudbright   | kirk-coo'-brey             |
| Friburg         | free'-burg                | Kursk           | koorsk                     |
| Frieschaff      | freesh'-haf               |                 | L                          |
| Friesland       | freez'-land               | Labrador        | la-bra-dore'               |
|                 | G                         | La Marche       | la-marsh'                  |
| Gall, (St.)     | gawl                      | Languedoc       | lan-gue-dok'               |
| Germain, St.    | seng-zher'-mang           | Launceston      | lans'-ton                  |
| Ghent           | gent ( <i>g hard</i> )    | Lausanne        | lo-san'                    |
| Gloucester      | glos'-ter                 | Leicester       | les'-ter [ <i>lock'lin</i> |
| Gneyna          | nes'-na                   | LeighlinBridge  | loughlin'-bridge or        |
| Guienne         | gee-en' ( <i>g hard</i> ) | Leominster      | lem'-ster                  |
| Gravelines      | grav-leen'                | Lerwick         | ler'-ick                   |
| Greenwich       | gren'-idge                | Lille or Liale  | leel                       |
| Guadaloupe      | ga-da-loop'               | Lima            | lee'-ma                    |
| Guardafui       | gar-daf'-wee              | Limoges         | lee-mozh'                  |
|                 | H                         | Limousin        | lee-moo-sang'              |
| Hague           | haig                      | Lincoln         | lin'-cun                   |
| Hainault        | hay-no'                   | Lodi            | lo'-dee                    |
| Haiti           | hay'-tee                  | Loire           | loawr                      |
| Harwich         | har'-ridge                | L'Orient        | lo-ree-awng'               |
| Hastings        | hais'-tings               | Louisiana       | loo-ee-zee-a'-na           |
| Havre de Grace  | Haw-ver-de-graws'         | Louvain         | loo-vain' or lov'-in       |
| Helvoetsluyks   | hel'-vet-slooz            | Lucca           | look'-ka                   |
| Herschel        | her'-shel                 | Lyonnois        | lee-on-nay'                |
| Hertford        | hart'-ford                | Lyons           | lee-ong' or ly'-ons        |
| Hildesheim      | hil-des-hime'             |                 | M                          |
| Houquhang       | hoo-kwang'                | Maggiore        | mad-jee-o'-re              |
|                 | I                         | Malines         | ma-leen'                   |
| Illinois        | il-lee-noy'               | Manheim         | man'-hime                  |
| Ipswich         | ips'-ich                  | Mans            | mawng                      |
| Ischia          | is'-kee-a                 | Marino          | ma-ree'-no                 |
|                 | J                         | Maryborough     | mar'-y-bur'-ro             |
| Jaroslav        | yar-os-lav'               | Margarita       | mar-ga-ree'-ta             |
| Jedburg         | jed'-bur-ro               | Martigni        | mar-teeng'-ee              |
|                 | K                         | Martinico       | mar-ti-nee'-co             |
| Keswick         | kes'-sick                 | Massachusetts   | mas sa-shoo'-sets          |
| Kiel            | keel                      | Meaux           | mo                         |
|                 |                           | Medina          | me-dee'-na                 |

| <i>Written.</i> | <i>Pronounced.</i>           | <i>Written.</i>       | <i>Pronounced.</i>          |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Saintes         | saingt                       | Trieste               | tree-este'                  |
| Santa Cruz      | san'-ta crooz                | Tripolitza            | tree-po-lit'-za             |
| St. Jago        | — ee-a'-go                   | Trois Rivières        | troaw-ri-vee-air'           |
| Saintonge       | saingt-onzh'                 | Troyes                | troaw                       |
| Salisbury       | sawls'-ber-ry                | Tristan d'A-<br>cunha | { trees-tan da-<br>coong'-a |
| Salonica        | sa-lo-nif'-ca                |                       | U                           |
| Sandwich        | sand'-ich                    | Ushant                | oosh-ang'                   |
| Sambre          | sawn'-ber                    | Utrecht               | u'-trek                     |
| San Miguel      | san mig-el'                  |                       | V                           |
| Santa Fé        | — fay                        | Valais                | va-lay'                     |
| Schaffhausen    | shaff-hau'-sen               | Valenciennes          | val-en-see-en'              |
| Scheld          | skeld or shield              | Van Diemen            | van-dee'-men                |
| Schweitz        | shwitz ( <i>i long</i> )     | Vaud                  | vo                          |
| Schwerin        | shwe'-rin                    | Vendee                | vawn-day'                   |
| Scio            | see'-o                       | Vicenza               | vee-chen'-za                |
| Schumla         | shum'-la                     | Vienna                | vee-en'-na                  |
| Seine           | seen                         | Vienne                | vee-en'                     |
| Sevres          | saiv'-er                     | Vigo                  | vee'go                      |
| Sens            | sawngs                       | Vincennes             | veng-cen'                   |
| Sierra          | see'er'-ra                   | Vosges                | vozh                        |
| Soissons        | swa-song'                    |                       | W                           |
| Somme           | som                          | Warwick               | war'-rick                   |
| Southwark       | suth'-ark                    | Woolwich              | wool'-idge                  |
| Squillace       | skuil-la'-che                | Worcester             | woos'-ter                   |
|                 |                              |                       | X                           |
| T               |                              | Xativa                | za-tee'-va                  |
| Tagliamento     | tal-yee-a-men'-to            | Xeres                 | ze'-res                     |
| Taunton         | tan'-ton                     |                       | Y                           |
| Tchernigov      | cher'-ne-gov                 | Youghal               | yaw'-hal                    |
| Thames          | tems                         | Ypres                 | ee'-pray                    |
| Tibet           | ti'bет                       |                       | Z                           |
| Tierra del Fu-  | [ego] tee-er'-ra del foo-e'- | Zealand               | zee'-land                   |
| Tonquin         | ton-keen'                    | Zurich                | zu'-rik                     |
| Toulon          | too-long'                    |                       |                             |
| Toulouse        | too-looz'                    |                       |                             |
| Tours           | toor                         |                       |                             |
| Treviso         | tre-vee'-so                  |                       |                             |

THE END.

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